THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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GALE SWEEPS OVER COUNTRY

Records for High Winds Are Broken in Many Places.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN THE WINDY CITY

Three Killed in Chicago as a Result of Storm.

Wind Strikes Gait of Fifty-Two Miles an Hour, Tearing Down Signs and Endangering Lives of Pedestrians. Cleveland Feels Force of Blizzard. Reports from Oklahoma Tell of Effects of Storm There.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Staggered by the terrific blizzard that raged with unabated fury throughout this section for twent-four hours, Chicago awoke today to a clear sky, but under a mantle of snow.

The storm was the worst the city has experienced in eighteen years. Business was practically suspended and traffic was so badly demoralized that several transportation companies gave up further efforts until the storm abated. Accidents were numerous and three persons are known to have been killed as the direct result of the war of the elements, while over a score were injured.

The wind, which struck a gait of fifty-two miles an hour, tore down many signs and smashed windows in the loop district, endangering pedestrians. Scores of automobiles were stranded in the streets and abandoned.

Delegates Delayed.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 22.—Because of the severe storm which swept Oklahoma yesterday, many of the delegates to the Democratic state convention scheduled for today had not yet arrived here this morning.

Trains carrying delegates from a half dozen counties were stalled in snow drifts last night and the convention may possibly have to be postponed until tomorrow so that the marooned delegates will have a chance to reach here.

The lines between the Clark and Wilson factions were tightly drawn today. Both sides are still claiming a majority of the delegates, but the question will finally be settled on the convention floor.

All Records Broken.

New York, Feb. 22.—All records for high winds were shattered today when a gale swept across the city attaining a maximum velocity of ninety-six miles an hour. Scores of plate glass windows were shattered and many mammoth electric signs were swept into the streets. Many persons were bruised and cut by flying glass and pieces of demolished signs, but no one was killed. A 6,000-pound electric sign was torn from a building at Forty-Second street and Broadway and fell, just missing a crowded electric car.

In City of Cleveland.

Cleveland, Feb. 22.—The severest blizzard for years is sweeping Cleveland today. The wind at 1 a. m. reached sixty-five miles an hour, the record for the winter in Cleveland. The storm pressure registered 28.88 in the local weather bureau barometer last night, was the lowest in Cleveland's history.

Railroad traffic is demoralized. No train is on time. A Big Four train due here at 10:15 last night was stalled somewhere west of Indianapolis and could not be located.

In the Hub City.

Boston, Feb. 22.—Thunder and lightning, rain, hail and sleet and a blinding snowstorm of thirty minutes' duration about 10 o'clock today was followed by a forty-mile gale. The gale subsided then, the skies cleared and the thermometer rose from twenty-seven to thirty-eight degrees above in twenty minutes.

Two Are Killed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Two persons were killed today as a result of a blizzard that has raged for the past twenty-four hours. Michael Flick, forty, blinded by the storm, was run down by a train. Mrs. Anna Hesse, thirty-five, was found dead in a snow drift.

Roosevelt Held Up.

New York, Feb. 22.—The Lake Shore train on which Colonel Roosevelt is returning from Ohio, and which was due here at 9 o'clock, was held up more than three hours by the storm. The train was an hour late in leaving Cleveland and was not likely to arrive here until 12:30 this afternoon.

Wind Fans Flames.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22.—Fanned by a destructive gale, fire early today destroyed the building occupied by the Penn-Wolf company in the heart of the financial district here, causing a loss of probably $70,000. Cold and wind hampered the firemen.

Cars Are Stalled.

Akron, O., Feb. 22.—Interurban cars were stalled between Akron and Barberton early today when a car was ditched by a mass of ice frozen on the tracks. Hundreds of people were stalled in the cold most of the morning. City car service was demoralized by ice covered tracks.

PROBE TO REACH THE HIGHER UPS

Committee To Thoroughly Investigate the Ray Case.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The "higher ups" in the war department today became the objective point of the house investigation of the reported political protection afforded Major B. B. Ray for his work in the Taft campaign of 1908. The missing papers, sent to the house committee which were "found" among the private papers of former Chief of Staff J. Franklin Bell, showed that all of the peculiar orders issued regarding Ray were "by direction." The committee is determined to find out who the directing authority was.

After Ray had been in the United States on leave from the Philippines prior to the 1908 convention, General Bell wrote to General Funston in Manila that President Roosevelt had directed him to order Ray to Manila. Bell probably will be summoned and asked as to the moving powers in the Ray case. Unless he clears up the matter, Roosevelt will be subpoenaed.

General Tasker H. Bliss, who was in command in Manila when the original charges against Ray were made and quashed, will take the stand Monday. He was the recipient of much of the "missing" correspondence.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY IS INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury Also Indicts Six Other Corporations.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22.—The Adams Express company was indicted on eleven counts today by the federal grand jury here, on charges of having "collected for shipments more than the established rates." The penalty in case of conviction is not more than two years' imprisonment or $5,000 fine, or both.

The following firms, located in Cincinnati, were also indicted:

William Glenny Glass company, Standard Carbonic company, the Costrucci company, the Moriconi company, the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, the Phoenix Carriage company.

The last named are charged with having attempted to get cheaper freight transportation by false statements of weights or dimensions or contents of packages.

TAFT TO REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

He Plans To Make a Speech in Toledo.

WILL ANSWER THE COLONEL'S ADDRESS

And Speak Mind on Principles He Advocates.

The President's Decision To Reply to Roosevelt's "Charter of Democracy" Speech Comes After Conference Between Taft and Secretary Hilles Today—Executive Plans a Series of Addresses.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Taft will make his reply to Colonel Roosevelt's "Charter of Democracy" at a speech to be delivered in Toledo, Ohio, March 8, according to an official announcement from the White House today.

President Taft's decision to speak his mind on Roosevelt's platform of principles followed a conference with Secretary Hilles, today. It was determined to make this reply at the earliest possible date, and for that reason, it was decided that the president should stop off at Toledo on the way to Chicago where he is due for several speeches March 9.

From a source close to the president, it was learned today that the executive plans a series of speeches in reply to the Roosevelt policies. The Toledo speech is to be the first of several on the same subject.

Model Clerk Dead.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—James G. Kerr, eighty-four, for sixty-two years a postoffice clerk here, and known throughout the department as the "model clerk," has resigned.

Some Amberjack.

Long Key, Fla., Feb. 22.—C. P. Gould, a land lubber, of Easterline, South Dakota, excited the envy of local expert anglers by landing an eighty-two pound amberjack.

REGISTER MEN ARE INDICTED

National Cash Register Company Alleged Trust.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY ACTS TODAY

Big Fine and Sentence Provided by Indictments.

President of Big Dayton Concern, Together with Twenty-Nine Officials and Salesmen, Held by Jury To Be Parties to Conspiracy To Restrain Competition—Outcome of Suit Brought Last Year.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22.—President John H. Patterson, of the National Cash Register company, Dayton, Ohio, and other officials of the company, were indicted here today by the federal grand jury.

It is alleged that the cash register concern is a trust having a monopoly on the register business.

It is charged that the defendants entered into a conspiracy in 1902 to restrain competition.

The charges are practically the same as those in a civil suit brought against the cash register company in Cincinnati, December 4, through Attorney General Wickersham. That suit asked United States District Judge Hollister to restrain the corporation from continuing a monopoly.

A fine of $5,000 and a prison sentence of one year or both are provided under the indictments.

Twenty-nine other officials, employes and former employes of the cash register company, were indicted with Patterson. They are:

Those Indicted.

Edward A. Deeds, vice president, Dayton.

George C. Edgeter, secretary, Dayton.

W. F. Bippus, treasurer, Dayton.

Robert Patterson, director, Dayton.

Alfred A. Thomas, director, Dayton.

William H. Muzzy, director, Dayton.

William Pflum, treasurer, Dayton.

Thomas J. Watson, sales manager, Dayton.

Joseph E. Rogers assistant sales manager, Dayton.

Alex C. Harned, secretary of sales department, Dayton.

Fred S. High, sales manager, Boston.

Arthur A. Wentz, sales manager, Columbus, Ohio.

Pliney Eves, sales manager, Buffalo, New York.

George E. Morgan, sales manager, Atlanta, Georgia.

Charles T. Walmsley, sales manager, Chicago.

Charles A. Snyder, sales manager, San Francisco.

Walter Cool, sales manager, Denver, Colorado.

Meyer N. Jacobs, sales manager, Pittsburgh.

Mont L. Lasley, sales manager, Detroit.

Earl B. Wilson, former sales manager, Los Angeles, California.

Jonathan Hayward, attorney, Dayton.

Alexander W. Sinclair, superintendent, Dayton.

Edgar Park, designated also as "C. D. Foote," of New York, former employe.

John J. Range, sales manager, Washington.

M. C. Keith, sales manager, New York.

W. M. Cummings, sales manager, Brooklyn, New York.

J. C. Laird, sales manager, Philadelphia.

W. C. Howe, sales manager, St. Louis.

E. H. Epperson, sales manager, Minneapolis.

Bribery Charge Included.

The government charges against some defendants, District Attorney McPherson said, include the bribery of employes of competitors and transportation, telegraph and telephone companies. These alleged offenses, he says, have been going on for twenty years, but the government's indictment, consisting of three counts, are based on operations within the past three years.

The company, it i fsurther charged by McPherson, cut prices and formed mythical companies to make other registers. Suits were threatened and begun to harass other companies, he says.

Employes of rival corporations were hired to injure those firms, while efforts were made to ruin the credit of these competitors, it is said. Machines made to imitate those of rivals were also made, the indictments say.

It is charged the National Cash Register company, by its methods, has either driven out or bought all but five other cash register companies.

HONOR FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

New Yorkers Celebrate Washington's Birthday.

DRUNKARDS' REUNION THE UNIQUE FEATURE

The Cherry Tree Story Is Declared Untruthful.

But It Is a Splendid Lie in Substantiation of Truth, According to Chauncey M. Depew, Who Discusses the Originality of the Tale. Thousands Raised for a Washington Memorial.

New York, Feb. 22.—While there was a general observance of Washington's birthday here today, there was an absence of the usual elaborate ceremonies of former years. The most unique feature was the water wagon and drunkards' reunion celebration at the national headquarters of the Salvation army.

Several hundred former drunkards paraded Fifth avenue preceded by a water wagon—a real sprinkling cart—and the police of the entire city were asked to send every drunkard picked up today to their all-day services at their hall on west Fourteenth street.

The Knights of Columbus held their annual memorial services at St. Patrick's cathedral with a mass by Father Vaughan, the great English Jesuit, while the old-time volunteer and exempt firemen paraded through Union square and adjacent thoroughfares dragging the old hand engine with which "Bill" Tweed and others identified with the good old days used to run.

At the old Jumel mansion, one of the several million places where it is claimed Washington once had headquarters, patriotic services were held this afternoon. Tonight, numerous dinners will be given in honor of the "father of his country."

To Memory of Washington.

Columbus, O., Feb. 22.—The constitutional convention, today, devoted an hour to songs and speeches in honor of the memory of George Washington.

Delegate Stewart, of Meigs, led the delegates, and galleries, in singing "America." George W. Knight, of Franklin, followed with an address on "Washington, the Constitution Maker," paying tribute to the first president's sterling qualities.

Captain Evans, of Scioto, followed Knight, dwelt principally upon Washington's personality.

Through the forethought and patriotism of Postmaster Cunningham, each of the delegate s' desks was decorated with tiny American flags.

Delegates George Washington Knight, Franklin county; George Washington Harris, Hamilton county; George Washington Pettit, Adams county, and George Washington Miller, Crawford county, arranged the program.

Laud Washington's Stand.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The declaration of George Washington against a third presidential term was vigorously applauded in the house, today, when the farewell message of the first president was read in honor of his birthday, by Representative Clark, Democrat, of Florida. Reading of the address broke all precedents in the house and was only accomplished after a half hour's hunt for the document. Speaker Clark could not find a copy of the address when Representative Clark suggested it, and postponed the function until a copy was sent from the congressional library.

In the senate Kern, of Indiana, read Washington's farewell address.

Cherry Tree Tale a Lie.

New York, Feb. 22.—"The cherry tree story told about George Washington is a lie. But it is a splendid lie in substantiation of truth. A story doesn't always have to be a truth if it doesn't hurt any," said former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, today.

"The cherry tree story is only found in one life of Washington—that one written by a man named Weem out in West Virginia. Weem was a minister, and he wanted to write something, so he collected little stories about Washington from his neighbors, and compiled them into a book. The cherry tree story was one. That book was one of the three read by Abraham Lincoln when a boy."

Toward a Memorial.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Subscriptions of $500,000 toward the fund of $2,500,000 for a memorial to George Washington are reported by the Washington Memorial association, today.

RUNNING-MATE FOR ROOSEVELT

Progressives Pick Johnson, of California

COLONEL THROWS HIS HAT INTO THE RING

Supporters Say He Will Go After Nomination.

Progressives Differ Somewhat as to Effect of Roosevelt's Columbus Address, La Follette Men Not Being Very Enthusiastic Over It. Governor Johnson Looks Upon It as a Splendid Address.

Washington, Feb. 22.—That Governor Hiram Johnson has been named by the Republican progressive leaders as their choice of a running-mate for Colonel Roosevelt, was the persistent report here, today, following Roosevelt's action in Columbus yesterday in "throwing his hat into the ring." While none of the leaders would talk for publication, several of them privately admitted the fact.

Johnson, next to La Follette, is looked upon as the most radical of the Republican progressives. So firm is the Californian in his convictions that he refused to add his endorsement of the Roosevelt boom to that of his fellow progressives until he saw the final draft of the Roosevelt Columbus speech. In order that he might see if the colonel had "kept up with the progressive procession." He is counted on to hold the La Follette ultra-radical faction of the western states in line for Roosevelt.

A speech which Johnson expects to deliver in Columbus next week before the Ohio constitutional convention is counted on to furnish his introduction to eastern Republicans.

Wait for Monday.

Confidently expecting definite assurances Monday that Roosevelt will become a progressive Republican candidate for president, progressives here today accepted the Roosevelt Columbus speech as their platform.

"Colonel Roosevelt's speech was an able, clear presentation of present-day conditions and the remedies for the evils in present-day politics," said Representative Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, leader of the house progressives. "The speech distinctly makes Colonel Roosevelt available as a candidate for the presidency and should earn him the support of true progressives."

Practically all of the house insurgents indorsed the opinion of Norris.

"The Roosevelt speech was a confession of faith in the principles for which the progressives have been fighting for years," said Representative Lindbergh, Republican, of Minnesota. "He presented the right side of problems that we have been trying to solve and placed himself in the front rank of the progressive movement.

"Colonel Roosevelt is now the logical progressive candidate for the presidency."

Views of Others.

The La Follette insurgents, Representatives Lenroot and Nelson and the other Wisconsin congressmen were less definite in their comments on the speech, contenting themselves with assurances that they were "pleased with it."

While warmly commending Roosevelt's "magnificent stand for the people's rule," George H. Shibley, president of the People's Rule League of America, declared that Roosevelt's idea of having the public vote on the question of reversing a supreme court's constitutional question was not the best method.

"A simpler plan is at hand in the Oregon initiative system whereby constitutional amendments may be embodied," Shibley said. "Then the issue would be more nearly decided upon its own merits; the question of the judges' integrity would not stand in the way."

Governor Johnson's Opinion.

New York, Feb. 22.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, who is being boomed in his home state as a running-mate for Roosevelt, today gave his opinion of the colonel's speech at Columbus, in the following written statement:

"Colonel Roosevelt preached the doctrine of progress and democracy; the doctrine that has come out of the West so successfully and is now gripping even the most benighted portions of the East.

"In direct opposition to the recent utterances of the president, of distrust and suspicion of the people, Mr. Roosevelt is for pure democracy and anew declares his confidence and trust in our kind of government. The issue is thus now made—whether we are really capable of self-government. The address of the colonel is of course what we expected of the great leader, but it brings cheer to every progressive and every true American."

Governor Johnson declined to comment on advices from California that he was being boomed for the vice presidency.

Roosevelt Is Silent.

New York, Feb. 22.—Highly pleased with his Columbus trip, but positively refusing to discuss anything that savored of politics, Colonel Roosevelt returned here today. His train was three hours late and when he jumped off it at the Grand Central station, he was surrounded by newspaper men.

"Now gentlemen," said the colonel with a characteristic grin, "I really have nothing to say at this time."

"But, colonel," he was asked, "you are quoted from Cleveland as saying that your 'hat is in the ring.' Does that not mean that you are an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination?"

Roosevelt was plainly angered at the question and snapped out: "Have I not already told you that I have nothing to say. Why do you persist in attempting to cross-examine me?"

However, he did not deny that he had made the statement, and persons who accompanied him intimated that while he did make it, he had not intended that it should be made public property.

When told that there seemed to be general approval from eastern progressives of his utterances, the colonel said:

"It was good, sound doctrine, anyhow."

Roosevelt went direct from the station to the home of J. West Roosevelt, where he was to spend the day.

To Put Hat in Ring.

Cleveland, Feb. 22.—Theodore Roosevelt, following his speech before the constitutional convention in Columbus, and a brief stop in Cleveland last night enroute to New York, is preparing his formal announcement to be made next Monday in his reply to the governors.

Close observers of the situation and friends of the colonel are unanimous in their belief that his reply will take the form of an announcement of his being a receptive candidate. This was seemingly confirmed by a statement made by Roosevelt aboard train in his drawing-room, during his brief stay in Cleveland, when he was greeted by a dozen of the leading Roosevelt partisans among the Republicans of Cleveland.

"Monday, I will speak and then my hat will be in the ring," declared the colonel.

The colonel was at that time shaking hands with County Commissioner William Elrick, who had said: "Colonel, I want to ask you a very personal question, and one in which I am deeply interested. We Republicans hereabouts want to know when you are going to declare yourself."

That brought the response.

AN INVITATION TO REVOLUTION

Says New York World of the Colonel's Speech.

THE COMMENT OF PRESS OF GOTHAM

Speech Void of Republican Doctrine or Faith.

New York Times Says Roosevelt's Speech Removes Him from Republican Party and Makes It Impossible That Nomination Can Go to Him—Declares Roosevelt Party's Enemy and Would-Be Destroyer.

New York, Feb. 22.—Commenting on Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus speech, New York papers speak as follows:

New York World—It is another way of saying that the power of the majority ought always to be absolute and that the minority has no rights which the majority is bound to respect. It is transplanting to the United States the theory upon which South American republics have chosen to administer their turbulent affairs. It is Mr. Roosevelt's formal invitation to revolution and anarchy.

New York Times—Mr. Roosevelt's address removes him from the Republican party and makes it impossible that the nomination to be made at Chicago can go to him. From beginning to end, there is not a Republican doctrine or profession of faith in the speech, but there is throughout a bold and defiant renunciation of the principles of that party. Mr. Roosevelt forswears allegiance to the party that made him president, and now takes the field as its enemy and destroyer.

Storm Too Early.

Cleveland, Feb. 22.—Weather bureau records show that last night's thunder storm came a month early. Hard rain followed sharp thunderbolts. Today four inches of snow covers the ground.

TAFT SUBMITS HIS MESSAGE

Regarding Postal Service to Congress.

PLEASED WITH REVENUE GAIN

Agrees with Recommendations of Hitchcock.

The President Briefly Discusses Postal Savings System, Second-Class Mail Matter, Parcels Post, Rural Delivery and Liberal Policy of Government in Message Given to Both Houses Today.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Taft is "agin" government ownership of telegraphs, the pet project of Postmaster General Hitchcock. Today, the president aired his views on the matter in a special message to congress, submitting the report of the postal commission, approving its recommendation that rates on newspapers and magazines be doubled, from one to two cents a pound.

Doubling of the second-class mail rates would cost publishers from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 more annually. But the increased rates would still be only about one-third of the cost of handling. The message, with the commission's report, is a hefty little package of about 50,000 words—one of the bulkiest message jobs Taft has done.

In lambasting government ownership, Taft says:

"I can not agree with the recommendation of Mr. Hitchcock that the telegraph lines be made a part of the postal system. I believe the true principle is that private ownership should carry on such public utilities under due regualtion of rates, rather than the government itself should conduct them. I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants."

Takes Out the "Sting."

President Taft takes out the "sting," however, by fulsome praise of Hitchcock's administration, stating he heartily concurs with the recommendation of Hitchcock and the postal commission to boost the newspaper and magazine mailing rates.

The commission, which held many public hearings and dug deep into postal records, says it costs about 5½ cents a pound to carry newspapers and magazines. It says this mail embraces two-thirds of all mail matter, but furnishes only five per cent. of postal revenues.

Taft and the commission declare against discrimination between newspapers and magazines in raising rates and also against charging extra for bulky advertisements in magazines. The flat rate of two cents a pound, to be made with plenty of notice in advance, is unanimously agreed upon as a solution with the balance of cost of carrying as a subsidy in the interest of public education.

Extension of the plan to ship magazines by freight instead of mail to decrease costs, is recommended. Continuance of free country circulation for small country newspapers also is recommanded.

The commission expresses the belief that the railroads are charging the government exorbitant rates for carrying the mails and urges a federal investigation.

Taft's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting the annual report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, it gives me pleasure to call attention to the fact that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to $237,879,823.60 and that the expenditures amounted to $237,660,705.48, making a surplus of $219,118.12. For the year ended June 30, 1909, the postal service was in arrears to the extent of $17,479,770.47. In the interval this very large deficit has been changed into a surplus, and that without the curtailment of postal facilities. Indeed, in the same time there have been established 3,744 new post offices, delivery by carrier provided in 186 additional cities and new rural routes established, 2,516 in number and aggregating 60,679 miles in extent. The force of postal employes has been increased by more than 8,000, and a liberal policy in the matter of salaries has been followed, so that the amount expended for salaries is now $14,000,000 more than two years ago. The average salary has been increased from $869 to $967 for rural carriers, $979 to $1,082 for postoffice clerks, $1,021 to $1,084 for city letter carriers, and $1,168 to $1,183 for railway postal clerks.

Postal Savings System.

The report shows that the postal savings system was begun experi-

Continued on Page Twelve.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A. F. CHAPMAN FOUND DEAD SUNDAY MORNING

Death Comes As a Great Shock to Many Friends.

MR. CHAPMAN DIES AT DAUGHTER'S HOME

Demise Is Result of Paralysis of the Heart—The Deceased Is Prominent in Masonic Circles and Held in the Highest Regard—The Funeral Arrangements.

"Daddy, are you awake?" Receiving no reponse Mrs. N. E. Arnold opened the bedroom door at the Arnold home, No. 358 south Prospect street, Sunday morning at 8:15 o'clock and found her father, A. F. Chapman, sixty-eight years old, cold in death. Coroner W. H. Hinklin pronounced death due to paralysis of the heart, superinduced by fatty degeneration.

Mr Chapman, who was engaged in the coal business in this city and quite well known, had been feeling slightly indisposed for several days. However, he continued to conduct his business at his west Center street offices, having been at his desk as late as 6 o'clock Saturday evening. His business was conducted under the firm name of A. F. Chapman & company, his son-in-law, N. E. Arnold, being a partner. He retired, about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, and when Mr. Arnold went to bed an hour or so later he was sleeping soundly. Coroner Hinklin said he had died about midnight, apparently without a struggle. His wife died while visiting her daughter here about three years ago.

Before coming to this city, Mr. Chapman was engaged in the manufacture of salt at Pomeroy and Hartford, West Virginia, and was well known in Ohio Valley business circles. He was a trustee of the Athens state asylum under the administration of Governor Campbell, and had always been an active Democrat. His sudden death will come as a shock to his hundreds of friends in this city and southern Ohio. He was a man of kindly disposition and those who knew him liked him because of his engaging and ever courteous manners. Mrs. Arnold is the nearest surviving relative.

The deceased was a life-long member of the Baptist church. He was very prominent in Masonry, having been a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Cincinnati consistory. He was a member of the York rite bodies at Pomeroy and was a Shriner.

Short funeral services in charge of the local Masons were held at the Arnold home, Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. J. P. Currin officiating, and Revs. Walter A. King and G. M. Rourke assisting. The remains were shipped to Pomeroy for interment Tuesday.

THIBAUT PIKE PLANS KNOCKED OUT MONDAY

Thirteen Signers on Petition for Improvement.

"The unlucky thirteen did it," declared a Pleasant township farmer in the county commissioners' office, Monday afternoon, when a petition for the Thibaut pike was knocked out. It had thirteen signers, while fourteen others signed a remonstrance.

The proposed improvement was to have been about three miles long. At a recent meeting, some question as to the legality of the petition was raised and the hearing was adjourned until Monday. One of those who had signed the petition for the pike later signed the remonstrance, and the question before the commissioners was whether he should be allowed to remonstrate after he had signed the petition. It was finally decided that, inasmuch as he had signed the remonstrance last, he should be counted as being opposed to the improvement.

JUDGE DONNELLY CLEARED BY VERDICT

Charged with Embezzlement of Sum of $975.

A United Press wire from Toledo, Monday, says:

Judge John C. Manton, of the common pleas court, this morning directed a verdict for Circuit Judge Michael Donnelly, who was charged with the embezzlement of $975 of the funds of the Ohio German Fire Insurance company.

A motion was filed early last week by Donnelly's counsel to direct a verdict on the ground that the evidence introduced was insufficient.

Donnelly was president of the defunct insurance company. A former trial on the same charge resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

BROCKETT-GORHAM COMPANY INCORPORATED

Has Authorized Capital Stock of $25,000.

The Brocket-Gorham company was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $25,000 in Columbus, Saturday. It is incorporated to manufacture automobile specialties. The incorporators are Mr. and Mrs. Don J. Brockett, Mr. and Mrs. Sands Gorham and George D. Copeland. "We've been doing business for three years under the firm name of Brockett & Gorham and we thought it would be well to become an incorporated company inasmuch as our business is now on a very successful basis," said Mr. Gorham Saturday.

ALMOND TUTTLE IS RELEASED ON BOND

A Personal Bond Is Given Pending Court Action.

Almond Tuttle, convicted and sentenced to serve three years in the Ohio State penitentiary, was given his liberty on bond, Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, pending the carrying of his case to the circuit court on error.

Tuttle was arrested last summer on a charge of attempting to criminally assault Miss Floretta Spicer and had been in jail since then. He was sentenced by Judge Babst, January 2, but the sentence was indefinitely suspended to give the prisoner's attorneys, H. Edmond Hill and Crissinger & Guthery, opportunity to raise the bond, which was fixed at $2,500 by the court. The personal bond, as presented by County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter for his approval, bears the names of J. B. Guthery, Joseph D. Guthery, W. H. Holverstott, H. E. Clark, John V. Wilson, John Buck, R. C. Gibson, Roda J. Goon, Roy I. Borce, George W. Brady, C. E. Maquette, J. T. Handley and Mrs. Etta Gibson.

Immediately on his release Tuttle was joined by his aged mother, who stoutly professes her belief in her son's innocence.

CHAUNCEY MATTOX DIES IN OKLAHOMA

Death Is the Result of a Protracted Illness.

Word has been received here of the death of Chauncey Mattox, who was born in Marion county and for years resided near Gurley, which occurred at his home in Oklahoma, Saturday. Mr. Mattox had been ill for some little time of complications and old age. Had he lived until March 28, he would have been seventy-nine years of age.

Many of the residents of Marion county remember Mr. Mattox. Leaving Gurley a number of years ago, he made his home in Bowling Green, Wood county, and after a short residence there, moved with his family to Oklahoma. Two daughters, Mrs. Patrick Thacker and Mrs. Charles Hathaway, both of Oklahoma, survive, Mrs. Mattox having died several years ago. Cyrus Mattox, of near Caledonia, and Henry Mattox, of Oklahoma, are brothers and Mrs. Daniel Carr, of Espyville, is a sister. Dr. S. W. Mattox, of this city, is a neprew of the deceased.

The remains were brought to Gurley, and burial was made at Pleasant Hill, Tuesday.

WITH HUMANITY.

By William T. Ellis.

The International Sunday-School Lesson for February 25 is, "Baptism and Temptation of Jesus." Mary 1:9-13.

In the large view, our times are not interested in doctrines. This is not a doctrinal era. The idea of a social gospel and a socialized church has taken hold of people. As we read the reports of the men and religion movement, from city to city, we perceive that it is the social service end of the campaign that gets most attention from the press. The church and the workingman; the church and the masses; the church and the poor, the church and social inequalities—these are the themes that resound as if they were some new gospel.

How absurd! What is the church? It is the company of Christ's friends who are trying to follow his example, and to do what he wants them to do. And is this new notion of a socialized Christianity an improvement on Christ's practice or teaching? Quite the reverse: it is merely a closer approach to his way of life.

Jesus identifies Himself with the big crowd of plain people. He was one of "the masses." A toiler and the son of a toiler; he was in such close fellowship with the workingman that he was called "the Carpenter." Dr. VanDyke has written truly:—

"But I think the King of that country comes out from his tireless host,
And walks in this world of the weary as if he loved it the most;
And here in the dusty confusion, with eyes that are heavy and dim,
He meets again the laboring men who are looking and longing for him."

No Buddha immured in lonely and ascetic contemplation was he, but a real man, touching life on all levels, and yet closest to the dust-grimed and sweaty crowd of common people. The modern fashion of preaching Christ as the best Brother of all mankind, who loved them up to the level of life and the limitless measure of death, is as near to "the simple gospel," as preaching can get.

Lining Up With the Crowd.

A snob wants to emphasize the points of difference between himself and the mass of mankind; a Savior stresses the points of likeness. This lesson upon the baptism and temptation of Jesus, has one great message; the identity of the Master with the life and lot of people. He was at constant pains to associate Himself with the sorrows and toils and joys and hopes and religious aspirations of the big crowd of us.

Theologians have written and talked a great deal about baptism, but most of them have missed the mark. It is only a sign or symbol. To Jesus it meant lining up with the best institutions in sight, and the one that had most of God in it. John's preaching was not perfect; it was only a preparation; none the less Jesus insisted that he be publicly enrolled as one of John's crowd. It was like joining church. A lot of conceited persons think the Church is not perfect, and not quite up to their standard; and so refuse to unite with it. To all such may be commended the example of Jesus; he joined John's church. He found the best crowd and stood with it. No idle, carping critic He. Dr. J. A. Francis was interrupted in a men and religion speech in Philadelphia by a man who wanted to know why the church does not do this or that.

"Are you a member of the Christian church?" came the instant query from Dr. Francis.

"Yes."

"Then you do your part."

That is all. Each in his place standing for the best he knows, and not withholding open allegiance to the best and most hopeful organization God has provided, is the program of progress. Open and public confession by church membership is the counsel conveyed by the example of Jesus in his baptism. He wanted to be counted among the friends of God on earth. That way comes Christian solidarity.

A Real Man's Battle.

After exaltation comes depression, the ecstatic experience of baptism, when the heavens opened and the Father attested His approval of the Son, was succeeded by the temptation in the wilderness. Jesus went apart awhile; to take the measure and meaning of Himself, His new experience, and his mission. Every normal person understands the mood. Jesus wanted to get away from the crowd; to be alone with Himself and God.

But He did not get away from the devil. Modern philosophy is inclined to ignore the devil; substituting devilish tendencies in humanity. Personally, I prefer to think better of man and accept satan. Everybody who has lifted his eyes six inches from the rim of a book knows that there are forces in the world which make for unrighteousness. The ugly thing called sin is no mere theological term; it is a fact of life.

A successful business man sat opposite me in a club yesterday and said, "I tell you, I know men and I know myself, and it is only the grace of God that keeps me from tumbling over into the volcano." That man was not talking about any metaphysical or subjective errors, he meant gross sin, such as the law of the land recognizes as crime. Yet he is a good man, made such, he avows, only by the religion of the tempted Christ.

No Sham Fight.

Into such battles as this—the kind which most upright men know as more real experiences than any struggle in business—Jesus went. He fought the fight that no good man can escape; and He fought it with no weapons that may not be ours.

It was no sham battle that Jesus waged. He could have fallen even as we may fall. It was possible for Him to sin; otherwise the experience of the temptation would have been as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

Sturdy words need to be spoken on this point, to meet the misconception of those who would emasculate the temptation: and Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, of New York, has spoken them: "Whatever else my Lord shall be to me, He shall not be a counterfeit man, exposed to counterfeit fire, a mere stage fire, a man played upon by harmless sheet lightning, and never moving amid the dread bolts and forked flame. His shall not be the sham fight, and mine the actual struggle, or He can be no leader of me. He himself suffered being tempted. He felt the real heat of the fire. He felt the fascination of the real seduction. Jesus of Nazareth had the real devil to meet and the real battle to wage, and the garlands on His noble brow were nobly won."

The Lure of New Religions.

Because, with a certain muddy-brained class of people, sin and the devil have gone out of fashion, though not out of business, there is today a great vogue of esoteric religions. Despite the repeated exposure of these oriental cults, which batten on the credulity and foolishness of silly women and like-minded men, the popularity of these various little groups does not diminish. The easiest way known to me for any man with a glib tongue, a knowledge of human nature, and a slight familiarity with the Orient, to make a fat livelihood is to start a new religion, with a grotesque name and rites.

All of these fraudulent faiths are alike in disdaining the doctrine of sin. Some love to call it "experience."

And, if the records of the various legal investigations be true, the adherents of these faiths get "experience." Frankly, this sublimated balderdash is often only a cloak for what the Bible knows as sin and the penal code knows as crime. The immotal Yezidis of the Tigris Valley are not far removed from the "new" cults of Boston or Chicago.

The Bible is amazingly true to life. It squares with our knowledge of human nature. It does not blink any of the ugly facts of existence. Instead of attempting to ignore the hideous reality of sin, it provides a Savior from sin, who was "tempted in all points like as we are." In the story of the temptation of Jesus we all may read the struggle that awaits every soul. Over it all is written large the promise that no life is destined to defeat. The power of Christ is pledged to the preservation of Christ's.

A Three-Battle War.

To the mind of the lonely, spent, and hungry young man, worn with his long vigil of forty days, the tempter appeared. There is no need to apparel him in horns and hoofs; the devil wears evening clothes oftener than the rig of red. As a suggestion, as a whisper—it matters not how satan came. The point is that whatever is diabolical is of the devil. Three shrewd attacks upon the sovereignty of the soul of Jesus were made. For that was the real issue, as it is in all temptations, to determine who should reign in the house of man-soul.

A well-fed man may not be tempted by food; but a starving man may. It is amazing how the elemental wants, food, shelter, warmth, appeal to even the highest reason. And Jesus was hungry. So satan bade him turn the stones into bread. Now it surely was God's will that his Son should be fed—but not in satan's way. Better hunger than dishonor. Allegiance to evil is too high a price to pay for life. The first temptation, which Jesus promptly repulsed, is the one that is every day confronting men in business and politics. The great word—a motto for the shield of every knightly soul—was spoken by Jesus as he spurned the enticement: "Man shall not live by bread alone."

More subtle was the second onslaught. When Jesus would not respond to a physical allurement, he was attacked in His faith. These spiritual temptations are usually more powerful than those of the flesh. "Prove yourself and God by casting yourself down from the pinnacle of the temple; the angles will bear you up," said the evil one, glib to quote scripture. Faith exercised needlessly, and at sin's behest, is folly. Everything should be reserved for its highest use. God does not give us faith for exhibition purposes. He gives proofs to the heart that are more convincing than those to the eyes.

The third allurement was to take a short-cut to his dominion and kingdom by compromising with the devil. "I'll agree to let you have the world, if you will acknowledge yourself feudatory to me. Let me be overlord, and you may be King of kings." This was nothing else than the common temptation to compromise: "the end justifies the means." By the devil's program, Jesus would escape shame and sorrow and rejection and Calvary. But he knows that God's crowns are to be earned in God's way, so he cried, "Get thee hence, satan. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God."

Thus was won the great victory, and the scathless Christ offers himself in sympathy to all the tempted world. We cry with Sidney Lanier:

"But Thee, but Thee, O Sovereign Seer of time,
But Thee, O poets' Poet, wisdom's tongue,
But Thee, O man's best Man, O love's best love,
O perfect life in perfect labor writ,
O all men's comrade, servant, king, or priest,—
What "if" or "yet," what mole, what flaw, what lapse,
What least defect or shadow of defect,
What rumor, tattled by an enemy,
Of inference loose, what lack of grace
Even in torture's grasp, or sleep's, or death's,—
Oh, what amiss may I forgive in Thee,
Jesus good Paragon, Thou Crystal Christ?"

W. B. STALTER TAKEN TO UPPER SANDUSKY

Mind of Man Located in St. Louis Is Still Blank.

The mystery of the man found suffering from a memory lapse in St. Louis, and who was supposed to be W. B. Stalter, of Marion, was dissipated Monday when Sheriff Veith and County Commissioner H. S. Stalter, of Upper Sandusky, returned to Upper Sandusky from St. Louis with the latter's brother. Stalter, who lived south of Upper Sandusky, mysteriously disappeared from his home two weks ago. His mind is still a blank.

William Stalter lived on Silver street in this city several years ago. He is believed to be the same man, whose home is now in Wyandot county.

CALEDONIA YOUNG PEOPLE MARRIED

Miss Mary H. Longacre and Mr. W. H. Knowles.

The marriage of Miss Mary H. Longacre and Mr. William H. Knowles, of Caledonia, was celebrated at the First Presbyterian parsonage, at 6 o'clock, Thursday evening, Rev. George M. Rourke performing the ceremony.

The young people were not attended. They will make their future home on a farm north of Caledonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Knowles are quite well known throughout the eastern part of the county and are held in the highest regard.

JOINED IN MARRIAGE BY JUSTICE MONDAY

Miss Emiline Phillippi and Mr. Emmert Stoner.

Miss Emiline H. Phillippi, of Waldo township, and Mr. Emmert Stoner, a farmer, were united in marriage in the probate court-room, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Justice Charles E. Gompf officiating.

The young people will make their future home in Waldo township.

BUTTER-KRUST GIRL DISCOVERED BY LAD

She Proves To Be Miss Teresa Kaupp, of Bucyrus.

JOHN LEWIS GETS FIFTEEN-DOLLAR PRIZE

Girl Travels the Streets a Long Time, Saturday Evening, and Is Finally Followed by Youth Who Thinks She Is Moving About Too Freely. Investigates.

"Are you the 'Butter-Krust' girl?" With this salutation almost every girl and woman who appeared on the streets, Saturday night, was greeted by men and boys of all ages, and to satisfy the curious the girls and women were compelled to turn back their coat collars to prove they were not the girl sought.

It was one of the best advertising schemes that has been worked in the city, and but few women and girls took offense at being approached, for every person seemed to be on the hunt for the "Butter-Krust" girl, who was supposed to be wearing a long black coat and large hat. As a result of the girl wearing a long tan coat, a hat of enormous size and white furs, she managed to walk through the streets from 7 o'clock until almost time for the contest to expire, before she was stopped and her coat collar turned back for the tag.

Miss Teresa Kaupp, a very prominent young girl of striking appearance, whose home is in Bucyrus, but who has frequently visited in Marion, took the part of the "Butter-Krust" girl. John Lewis, aged fifteen years, who resides on Mt. Vernon avenue, was the lucky boy to receive $15 reward for finding the girl. The boy followed the girl for some time and her travels over the street caused him to believe she was the girl. It was just five minutes before 9 o'clock when the Lewis lad stopped Miss Kaupp on west Center street, and, turning back her coat, discovered the tag.

The boy was taken to the courthouse, where Miss Kaupp met W. H. Clark, the proprietor of the bakery making the bread advertised, and here the boy was given the prize money. Miss Kaupp was then taken to a local photographer to pose and was later entertained at the home of her aunt, Mrs. H. Kalkbrenner, of west Center street.

The contest was arranged by William Ruble, and so secret was the identity of the girl kept, that even her brother and closest acquaintances in the city failed to approach her and look for the tag.

THE GOVERNMENT PAYS DEBT OF MANY YEARS

W. S. Chamberlain Receives a Check for Sum of $2.39.

Uncle Sam pays his debts, but he is at times mighty slow in doing so. This was demonstrated one day last week, when W. S. Chamberlain, an insurance agent and a veteran of the civil war, received a government check for $2.39, which amount had been due Mr. Chamberlain since 1860.

Several months ago, Mr. Chamberlain, who draws a pension of $12 a month, received a letter from a Washington attorney, who told him that he had some money coming to him from the government for rations and clothing that he had never drawn. The attorney did not know how much, but he asked the Marion man if he should look it up. Then, to his great surprise, Mr. Chamberlain received the check and a letter stating that nineteen cents of the amount of the check was for clothing allowance never drawn and the remainder for undrawn ration allowance.

"I guess Uncle Sam is good for anything he owes," commented Mr. Chamberlain when asked about the check Monday.

Veteran Chamberlain was a member of C company, Forty-Second Ohio infantry, known as Garfield's regiment.

POSTCARD SHOWER FOR THE FIRE CHIEF

Chief McFarland Celebrates Anniversary.

Fire Chief Thomas J. McFarland is celebrating the forty-first anniversary of his birth, Monday. To convince the chief of the esteem in which he is held his many friends are giving him a postcard shower and birthday greetings. On the first trip of the mail carrier, Monday, the chief was somewhat surprised when he was handled a bundle of over 100 postcards, but he was not long in discovering the reason for receiving such a large amount of mail. The second trip of the postman brought him about seventy-five cards while another large bundle was delivered to him that afternoon. The chief stated, Monday, that he should take a week off to look over the cards.

ARE MARRIED AT THE HOME OF MINISTER

Miss Melissa E. Parker and Mr. Edward E. Herr.

Miss Melissa Ellen Parker, of Morral, and Mr. Edward Earl Herr, of McCoysburg, Indiana, were united in marriage by Dr. C. R. Havighurst, at the Epworth M. E. parsonage, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Herr will make their home in Indiana.

Marion's Best Clothing Store.

NEW RAINCOATS

$5.00 to $18

April showers are yet to come, and now and then you'll have frequent need for a raincoat. Our new stock of coats are now on the racks, and whatever your fancy in raincoats you may be sure of finding it here. Another feature—we buy rubber goods direct from the factory, which helps you in the matter of price.

Slip-On Coats

Some so light and thin they can be folded up and put in your coat pocket..... $5.00

Other Slip-On Styles

—a trifle heavier, no lining, different colors, at

$6, $7.50 and $9

Gabardines

These are genuine raincoat satisfaction. Soft, look like mercerized cloth, dressy in rain or shine, some half lined, $12 to $18

MACKEN & SMITH.

URAEMIC POISONING THE CAUSE OF DEATH

Mrs. Catherine Richey Passes Away Sunday Night.

Mrs. Cathrine Richey, twenty-four years old, wife of John Richey, of Warrensburg, Delaware county, died of uraemic poisoning while visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Bird, at White Sulphur, Sunday at midnight. She was stricken, Sunday at noon, when she fell over in a faint. She sank rapidly and a doctor, who was hastily summoned, informed the family that she could not possibly recover. Mrs. Richey was quite well known in this city and news of her unexpected death will come as a shock to her Marion friends.

Mrs. Richey is survived by her husband and two small children, together with her parents and two sisters, Miss Marie Bird, a student in Northwestern university in Chicago, and Marsena, who lives at home. Mr. Bird, father of the deceased, is superintendent of the White Sulphur quarries, controlled by Colonel George B. Chrislan, in Delaware county.

MISSION FURNITURE WILL BE MADE HERE

New Company Will Begin Business Here at Once.

The Marion Woodworking company is the name of a new $10,000 corporation, which will manufacture mission furniture and porch swings.

Saturday night, in the office of Attorney Hoke W. Donithen, the stockholders held a meeting and elected the following directors: J. B. Peoples, J. W. Peoples and Herbert Perry, of Columbus; A. C. Peoples, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and H. N. Meitler.

The directors, following the meeting, organized by electing J. B. Peoples, of Columbus, president and general manager, and J. W. Peoples, also of Columbus, secretary and treasurer.

The company has leased the building on Edwards street formerly occupied by the defunct Miller Manufacturing company, which made kraut-cutters, and expects to be turning out mission furniture and swings within a short time. The company has numerous orders.

THREE FUNERALS AT SAME HOUR MONDAY

The Local Cab Service Is Taxed to the Utmost.

Three funerals at the same hour, Monday, overtaxed the local cab service, it being impossible to furnish sufficient funeral hacks for all of the mourners. Undertakers say that this is the first time in the history of Marion there have been as many funerals at precisely the same hour.

The funerals were those of John Cull, who died of dropsy and complications at No. 1702 east Center street, where the services were held, Rev. Charles J. Keppel officiating; John R. Carder, who died of paralysis and whose funeral was held at the late home on George street, Rev. C. R. Havighurst officiating, and Charles E. Hammond, who died of tuberculosis at his home on Uhler avenue, and whose funeral was held at Wesley M. E. church, Rev. D. N. Kelly officiating.

Interment in each case was made in the Marion cemetery.

Dr. C. W. Jacoby moved to his father's farm in Richland township, last week. He formerly lived on Scofield Heights.

Popular Prices

The host of needful household articles can always be purchased here for less.

50c Slop Jars, full size, each..... 39c
75c Slop Jars, full size, blue tint..... 50c
85c Bowl and Pitcher, ea.. 59c
1 gallon Crocks, each 8 1-3c
1 qt. Crocks, each..... 5c
1 qt. Bean Bakers..... 10c
Cuspidores, each..... 10c
Galvanized Foot Tubs, ea... 25c
10 qt. Japanned Slop Pails, with lid..... 25c
Cotton Mops, each..... 25c
$1.65 Mop Wringing buckets..... $1.35
Chair Seats, each .... 5c to 15c
Reg. 45c Brooms, each.... 35c
Large Granite Pans, each... 10c

The ARK.

J. B. Layton, Proprietor.

ELMER CALENDAR IS TUBERCULOSIS VICTIM

Dies at His Home on Senate Street Monday.

Elmer Calendar, forty-four years old, died of tuberculosis at his home on Senate street, Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, following an illness of four months.

The deceased was born in Scioto county, and moved to Marion a number of years ago. He was married to Miss Phoebe Eurch and the widow with two children, Henry, aged twelve, and Gladys, aged ten, survive.

The deceased was a member of the Wesley Mission church, and the funeral services were held at the church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Livingston officiating. Interment was made in the cemetery at Owens.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Verda Straus and Mr. Pearl Werner Wed.

Miss Verda Straus and Mr. Pearl Werner, both of this city, were united in marriage, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at the parsonage of the First Presbyterian church, Rev. George M. Rourke officiating. The couple was unattended. Both parties are quite well known in this city.

The groom is employed at the shops of the Marion Steam Shovel company. They will reside on Hurr street.

Patent Granted.

Robert J. Mitchell, of this city, has been granted a patent on an automatic air-brake coupling, through the agency of H. E. Dunlap, a patent lawyer, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

A petition to sell 120 acres of land in Wyandot county, bequeathed by the late Amanda M. Shaffer to her nephews and nieces, has been filed in the probate court by Attorney John H. Clark in the matter of John C. Riley and J. W. Hoagland, executors of the estate of the decedent, against John C. Riley, Elias Riley and others.

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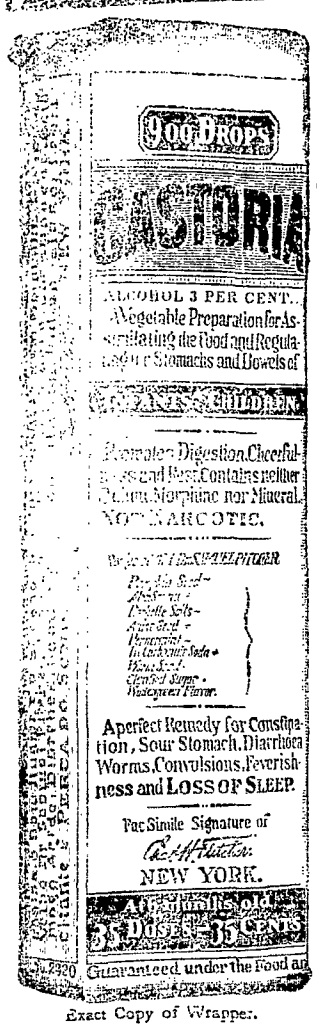
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ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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NEW YORK.
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

No Guesswork

about your money matters when you are a depositor here.

¶ Your bills are all paid by check. Your check, when returned, becomes a receipt. No trouble about change, no disputes about payments, no question as to where your money has gone, or how much you have received. Your pass book and the stubs of your check book always tell the story.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE AND OPEN AN ACCOUNT AT

The Marion County Bank Co.,

Cor. Main and Center Sts., Marion, Ohio.

Capital and Surplus $350,000.00.

W. H. SCHAFFNER, President C. D. SCHAFFNER, Cashier

HORSE SALE

BEAVERS'

Prospect, O., Monday, Feb. 26.

20 Iowa Horses 20 : 18 Ohio Horses 18

Mr. R. J. Baker, one of the best horse buyers in Iowa, personally selected this load from the country around Oskaloosa, and it will be an extra good load of Feeders, Brood Mares and Colts.

Sale begins at 2:00 o'clock p. m. Terms as usual. Market horses wanted.

E. S. McNabb, Auctioneer. *H. D. BEAVERS.*

Substantial Savings can be made buying all of your

HARDWARE

at our store.

The Haberman Hardware Co.

AT NELSON'S

BAKER'S

Instantaneous

Silver Polish

It's a paste, instead of a liquid or powder, and overcomes many of the old time objections to silver polishes.

We have tried it—Know it will not scratch or injure the silver.

25c THE BOX.

NELSON & SONS.

Opticians

PIKES AND PROPERTIES VIEWED BY OFFICIALS

A Trip Through the Country Is Made Thursday.

While engaged in the work of equalizing property valuations at Green Camp and Waldo, Thursday, as members of the county board of equalization, Henry Seiter, J. K. Leeper and A. H. Trout "killed two birds with one stone," so to speak, by viewing some pike repairs in their official capacity as county commissioners. Thus the expense of hiring automobiles to view the property as members of the equalizing board may be divided between the two county boards.

At Green Camp the properties of E. J. Porter, E. D. Leach, Herman Flach, W. S. Ruth, J. N. Johnston and J. R. Dennison were viewed.

From Green Camp the equalizing board was driven to Waldo, where the properties of Rozanna, G. Pierce, G. P. Augenstine, Clarence Smith, C. R. Conklin and Mary E. Benedict were inspected.

While at Waldo the commissioners were driven to a point two and one-half miles northwest of Waldo, where they viewed a very bad cave-in that has blocked road traffic for some time. The cave-in is along the side of the bank of a creek and was declared to be exceedingly dangerous. It will be repaired at once.

Members of the equalizing party, aside from the county commissioners, were County Auditor Jay Spaulding and County Surveyor George E. Dwyer.

Clerk Is Selected.

A special meeting of the sinking fund trustees was held at the city auditor's office, Thursday evening, at which time the board elected S. H. DeLong as clerk at a salary of $75 a year. A resolution authorizing the board to appoint its own clerk was passed by council last Monday night, this action being recommended to council by Mayor Walters in his first message to that body.

FINE STATE ARMORY IS PROMISED MARION

Will Contain Spacious Hall for Dancing.

CITY NOW ASSURED THE STRUCTURE SOON

The Money for the Site Guaranteed. Business Men Come to the Front and Show Great Interest in the Project—A Review of the Plans of the Building.

Captain E. O. Richardson of D company is highly elated over the successful termination of the campaign for funds with which to purchase a site for the new $20,000 armory to be erected in West Marion by the state in the spring. Captain Richardson has been in charge of the campaign and he and other members of the West Marion Progressive association have worked hard.

While all the money has not been collected, the merchants have agreed to supply the money. The deed was delivered Thursday. Those who have made subscriptions which have not been collected will be called upon, and it is expected that the remainder will be collected without difficulty. The armory, however, is absolutely assured, as was stated Thursday. Captain Richardson stated, Friday, that with only one exception, all the money subscribed a year ago on the old subscription list has been paid. At the time this subscription list was taken it was not known that the armory would be located in West Marion, but the uptown merchants paid their subscriptions regardless.

One of the features of Marion's new armory is the main drill hall to be located on the second floor. This hall will measure sixty by eighty feet and, when used for drilling, will be covered with a heavy tarpaulin. This can be easily taken up, and the hall may then be used for dances and public gatherings.

Special seating arrangements will be made so that the hall may be used as an auditorium for big meetings as well as for a dance hall. This will be located in the rear half of the building, and at the front there will be reception rooms and a ladies' reception room.

The offices of Captain E. O. Richardson and Lieutenant George Geran will be located in the *front of the* building on this floor, while on the first floor the offices of the sergeants and non-commissioned officers will be located. A large banquet hall will be located on the first floor running the full length of the building and being 100 feet in length. A big kitchen will adjoin the banquet room. On this floor also the squad rooms will be located, each corporal to be in charge of a squad in a separate room instead of following the old locker plan. Rooms will be furnished at the front for the G. A. R. men, also rooms for the Spanish War veterans. The basement will be used for a shooting gallery. All the necessary equipment will be arranged and the building as a whole will be splendid. The structure will be about eighty by over 100 feet dimensions. The inside will be of finished brick, instead of plaster. The armory will be two and a half stories high.

The new structure will be a duplicate of the one erected at Bowling Green, and promises to be one of the finest in the state.

TWO NEW FIREMEN WILL BE APPOINTED

John T. Ganoe and George Kelly the New Drivers.

John T. Ganoe and George Kelly, the men who took the last examination for appointments in the fire department, both secured passing grades and will be appointed.

Ganoe will be appointed as mechanical engineer and fireman and will look after the working of the motor department. He will do duty at the central department where the motor-fire engine will be installed. Kelly will be on duty at No. 2 department, and be the regular driver of the motor combination wagon. Ganoe's salary was fixed by council at $75 a month while Kelly will receive $70 a month, the pay of a regular fireman.

The motor-fire engine was purchased from the Robinson company, of St. Louis and will arrive here about March 1. Ganoe, who is to drive the engine, will leave Sunday for St. Louis, where he will remain until the engine is shipped and make a study of the working parts. The combination wagon, which was purchased of the Seagrave company, of Columbus, will not be shipped until the middle of March.

THE PREMIUM LIST REVISED THURSDAY

One Bid for Fairground and House Is Rejected.

After revising the fair premium list, Thursday afternoon, the directors of the Marion County Agricultural society, at their meeting in the infirmary directors' room in the courthouse, opened one bid for the rental of the fairground. It was from Roy Chapman, who bid $200 it was rejected. The lone bid came in Thursday morning and should have been received not later than Wednesday at 6 p. m. A year ago the fairground, including the dwelling house, was leased at a bid of $275.

TWO MEN TAKEN TO DAYTON WORKHOUSE

Albert Jones and George Kelly Get Sentences.

WILL PASS WINTER BEHIND THE BARS

Jones Is Sentenced for Receiving Stolen Money—George Kelly Must Serve Term for Embezzling $12 from His Employer, John Pague. Police Court News Notes.

Chief McDonough took Albert Jones, colored, and George Kelly to the Dayton workhouse Friday, where the men will spend the greater part or all of the remaining winter weather.

Jones was given a hearing before Mayor Walters, Thursday afternoon. He had been arrested on a charge of assaulting and robbing Verlin Carr of $110. After a conference between Acting Solicitor Fred L. Carhart and Attorney J. W. Jacoby, it was found satisfactory to all parties concerned to change the affidavit to charge the prisoner with receiving stolen money. The mother of Jones agreed to return to Carr the amount of the money Jones admitted having received. Mayor Walters then fined Jones the sum of $25 and the costs which with transportation to the workhouse amounted to $25.89. He was also given a sentence of thirty days in the Dayton workhouse. It is the intention of the mother of Jones to pay the fine and costs and secure his release at the expiration of the thirty days sentence.

George Kelly, and his brother, William, were brought back from Prospect, Wednesday night, the two having skipped out with the proceeds of a load of produce belonging to John Pague. The affidavit was drawn against George Kelly as he had been trusted with the load of potatoes and apples. It charged him with embezzling $12 belonging to his employer, John Pague.

The defendant entered a plea of guilty to the charge and was fined $15 and costs and sentenced to serve thirty days in the Dayton workhouse. He was unable to pay any of the fine or costs, and as a result will have to put in about ninety days in the workhouse. His brother, William, was given an hour to get out of the city or take the trip. He *lost no time in leaving the mayor's* office and promising to quit the city.

YOUNG PEOPLE GIVE FRIENDS A SURPRISE

Miss Edna Jones and Mr. John Hancock Married.

The many friends and relatives of Miss Edna Jones and Mr. John Hancock will be *surprised to learn of* their marriage which was celebrated in Delaware, Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. A. Mason at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Brockelsby, friends of the young people. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served, only a few friends and relatives being present.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones, of Hurr street, and the groom is a son of Mr. Charles Hancock, of Kirkerville. The young people will reside at No. 214 Hurr street, the groom being employed by the Erie Railroad company here.

A SMALL COMPANY WITNESSES CEREMONY

Miss Brady and Mr. Clarence Patterson Wed.

La Rue, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Ho May Brady and Mr. Clarence Patterson, both of south of La Rue, were married Thursday evening at 8 o'clock by Rev. J. A. Sutton at his home here. *The ceremony* was witnessed by Miss Irene Brady, Miss Mayme Thornberg, Miss Hattie Myers and Mr. Gilman White. Refreshments were served after the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will reside on a farm south of La Rue.

WORK THAT TELLS.

Plenty of It Has Been Done Right Here in Marion.

Cures that last are cures that tell. To thoroughly know the virtues of a medicine you must investigate the cures and see if they prove permanent. Doan's Kidney Pills stand this test, and plenty of proof exists right here in Marion. People who testified years ago to relief from backache, kidney and urinary disorders, now declare that relief was permanent and the cure perfect. How can any Marion sufferer longer doubt the evidence?

Mrs. S. L. Holverstott, 633 Park St., Marion, Ohio, says: "In October 1899, I gave a statement in which I expressed my appreciation and admiration for Doan's Kidney Pills, after they had done what no other remedy had been able to do, relieving lameness and weakness in my back and kidneys. I was nervous and restless at night and in the morning felt more tired than when I went to bed. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Schmidt & Co.'s Drug store made a great change soon after I had commenced their use and in a short time I could do my housework without the least pain or inconvenience."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

YOUNG FOLKS

ABOUT TO ESTABLISH A HOME

You should have a look through our big stock of Furniture and Dinnerware before buying. It's better for you to do this before you buy than to wish you had when you have seen how nicely we have furnished the homes of your friends, and how much less it cost them. Good Furniture is much pleasanter to live with and the difference in price that we save you makes it possible for you to have some things that otherwise you could not get.

Remember that there are no "bait" prices in our windows, nor on a few pieces to get your confidence, and that we deliver exactly what you buy. We never substitute without your knowledge and consent.

SCHAFFNER'S

DEPENDABLE FURNITURE HOUSE
208-212 S. Main St.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENT OF THE YEAR 1911

Is the Discovery of a New Star by Espin.

THE YEAR IS ONE OF COMETS

Professors Kiess, Brooks, Stebbins, Wendell and Doctor Baker Locate Different Comets and Stars. Brooks' Comet Is the Most Important One Discovered.

By far the most noteworthy astronomical event of the year was the appearance of the new star discovered by Espin. Although the nova was actually first discovered on December 30, 1910, the phenomenon may fairly be considered an astro*nomical event of 1911.* The star proved to be a typical nova, which owed its sudden appearance probably to a collision between some orb, far in the depth of space, and a nebula or cluster of meteoric bodies.

The year was a year of comets. The body discovered by Kiess at Lick observatory on July 6 was easily visible in an opera glass. Two weeks *later Professor William Brooks, of* Geneva, New York, the veteran comet hunter, discovered a comet which came within thirty million miles of the earth, and which proved to be a fairly conspicuous object. The return of Encke's comet was watched with interest, because it has the shortest period of any known comet, returning to the sun every *three and one-half years, because it* varies in brightness at each successive return in a very remarkable manner, and because its varying period of revolution proves that some other force than the attraction of the sun must act upon it. In the month of September two more comets were discovered, one by the Russian astronomer Beljawsky, and *the other by Quinesset. Borelly's* faint periodic comet, discovered in 1905, was observed on its return at some of the southern observatories.

On April 28 there was a total eclipse of the sun, which lasted almost five minutes—fairly long, as solar eclipses go. Since the whole track of the shadow lay in the Pacific ocean, only a few islands were *available as stations, for which rea*son the number of expeditions sent to observe it were not numerous. The usual observations were made, and no startling new fact was revealed.

Professor Stebbins of the University of Illinois, who devotes his time to making very accurate measures of the brightness of the stars with an apparatus depending upon the *change in the electrical resistance of* selenium when light falls on it, took up the work of discovering new variables with his instrument. In this work he was successful, finding no less than two. Thanks to Professor Stebbins, we have reached a knowledge of systems such as Beta Aurigae, which it seemed almost impossible to have attained ten years *ago.*

Dr. Baker and Professor Wendell showed that the star u Herculis is a close double with unequally brief components, revolving about each other in a nearly circular orbit in a period of two days, one hour and thirteen minutes. Professor Schlesinger, on the basis of the observations of Dr. Baker and Professor Wendell, *calculated the masses of* the components, and showed that its distance from us is equivalent to 200 light years.—Scientific American.

F. A. Stengle, optician, S. State St 42-c&wk-tf

Most politicians expect plums and get lemons.

Employees Paid by the Month.

Office men, clerks, railroad employees and others who receive their pay but once a month will find a check account most convenient. Many deposit their months' pay and they check out a weekly allowance. Your account is welcome, no matter how small.

THE MARION NATIONAL BANK

J. E. Waddell, President C. N. Phillips, Cashier

Our Plan of Making Loans

The terms and conditions upon which we make mortgage loans on real estate security is giving universal satisfaction.

The privilege of making partial payments on long time loans before maturity is well worth considering.

It will pay you to see us if you are thinking of investing and need funds or desire to change a loan you already have.

The Citizens Building & Loan Company

J. M. SCHNEIDER, Pres. *O. G. BRIGGS, Sec'y.*
West Center St. Phone 493.

GET THE PLAYER WITH THE PIANO

If you don't play, you won't want to wait for friends to do so for you.

If you play only popular music, you will appreciate the classics once in a while.

If you play well, there will be many days when you will welcome relief from the laborious part of piano playing.

You can save money, get far greater enjoyment from *your piano, get full musical value by getting piano and* player together—by buying a

Sterling Player Piano

With it you have music when you want it and the kind you want. You play the piano or have it play for you.

You get the rich, distinctive tone of a good Piano and the perfect Sterling Player, with its many patented features, found in no other.

The best complete 88-note player piano in the city.

Baker's Piano Store

West Center St. Tuning and Repairing.

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CHANGE OF DIVISION COUNTS FOR ECONOMY

Erie People Will Save by Moving to Marion.

ROAD WILL BE MADE MUCH MORE EFFICIENT

Galion Is the Mightiest Liability on the Erie System—Has Cost the Roads Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars — Erie's Report to an Anonymous Writer.

The Star is in possession of an anonymous letter, writen under a Marion date line, but manifestly not by one in sympathy with the progress of Marion, to President F. D. Underwood, of the Erie, which embraces so many missiatements of fact, so many of the silly stories and clumsily-conceived lies which have been circulated by word of mouth in Galion and printed in the Galion papers, that this paper deems it well to present the text to its readers.

It is hardly necesary to point out to Marionites that there is no more truth in the story that the change ordered is costing and will cost the Erie thousands of dollars daily, than there is to that silliest of falsehoods —that Marion people would not be glad to have Galion railroaders for neighbors or that they would seek to segregate them in some mythical swamp.

As a matter of fact, the Galion situation has cost the Erie road hundreds of thousands of dollars; it is a burden from which the Erie has sought for years to rid itself, and Galion has the unquestioned right to proclaim herself the mightiest liability in the Erie system.

Any stockholder, who would write such a letter—and it is to be questioned if it was written by a stockholder—shows himself totally unfamiliar with the financial history of the Erie road.

The Star takes pleasure in stating to its readers that it has the assurance of the Erie that "despite the statements made by this party, the Erie management feels it is wise in moving to Marion, and that it will not only make the road more efficient, but will result in many economies."

The further assurance is given that the Erie will be a double-tracked railroad to Chicago within the next two years, and that the work will be taken up early in the spring.

The following is the text of the letter:

Marion, O., February 9, 1912.

Mr. F. D. Underwood,
President, Erie Ry. Company,

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the stockholders of the Erie railroad I wish to call your attention to the matter of changing terminals from Galion to Marion, and wish to say that it is certainly a losing proposition to the company, to the stockholders and to all concerned effected by such an unbusiness-like proposition and can not be a success, without the expenditure of millions of dollars for improvements, and even then, or never will become a paying proposition, or no sign for dividends for the people who have invested their money, honestly expecting to receive some compensation in place of having it thrown away in a hole like Marion, I have looked this proposition over from every side and cannot see any benefit to any one.

As I understand it, and as you are aware, all trains will have to run light about seventy-five per cent, between these two points, as the new power will only handle twenty-five to thirty-five loads, Kent to Galion, and can handle seventy-five to 100 loads, Galion to Marion or Marion to Galion, thus losing thousands of mileage every day of the company's earnings, and the stockholders' dividends.

The amount already lost in this change amounting to thousands of dollars per day, will greatly exceed the bonus to be received by the company and a few of the employes, from the people of Marion to get the terminal, and I for one and a great many others feel the same, would not donate one cent for a like proposition which would always be a yoke around the stockholders' necks, and for the old honest and faithful employes who will have to leave their comfortable and hard-earned homes, or resign as some that I have talked to will evidently do, in preference to moving in the swamp addition laid out for the railroad men in Marion for people up, do not want them for neighbors, saying they will have to go where they belong, thinking them Italians, I presume.

Have you ever put this proposition honestly before the stockholders and what their loss will be, also what Marion has already cost them in past, what it is costing them now, and the millions more to be spent to even put it on a working basis, le alone a paying business, and that the entire railway world is laughing at such a move at this time, that a modern railroad like the Erie proposes to be, make such a backward move, in place of going ahead, at this day of railroading.

Do you realize that the company is losing business daily due to the fact that freight is laying in Marion two to ten days; trains, when they are ready to go, get laid out from two to ten hours getting out of yard, Dayton and Cincinnati freight hauled down in yard four miles and the back to get it going in right direction, and the conditions, if all trains, Dayton runs, pick-up runs, locals and half of the trains from Kent making Galion their terminal would all go into Marion, the company would then be better off if they stopped all together, for they would be money ahead?

This certainly is a losing proposition any way you may look at it, which I have done for a long time, and my greatest wonder is that it has not put the company in bankruptcy long before this, some of the best railways officials in the country say the same, which never will be any better, and say they never would change a terminal, which has always made money, and move to a new one that never will, these are actual facts, possibly of which you are not aware, and should be looked into carefully before such a radical change is made.

This for the benefit of stockholders.

Yours truly,
A Friend of Stockholders.

Copy to Stockholders

JOHN ROSS CARDER DIES OF PARALYSIS

Death Comes After an Extended Illness.

John Ross Carder, aged seventy-five years, five months and four days, died of paralysis at his home, No. 124 east George street, Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, after an extended illness.

Mr. Carder had been employed as a woodworker at the Huber shops, and was well known. He was a man of high character and his death, which had been expected since last October, will be learned with deep regret by those who were well acquainted with him.

The deceased was born in Franklin county, September 12, 1836, the son of William Carder. He moved to Marion twenty-four years ago. He was married to Mrs. Susan J. Randall, of West Jefferson, November 13, 1865, and is survived by seven children, three being stepchildren. The children are Charles and Walter Carder, of Marion; Mrs. Frank Griffith, of Norton, Delaware county; Robert Carder, of Marysville; Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, of Marion, and John and Thomas Randall, of Marysville, the last three named being stepchildren.

The deceased was a member of Epworth M. E. church, and the funeral services were held at the late residence, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Dr. C. R. Havighurst officiating. Interment was made in the Marion cemetery.

MISS LAURA OSWALD DIES FRIDAY NIGHT

Death Comes After an Illness of Many Years.

Prospect, O., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Miss Laura Bell Oswald, nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs Charles Oswald, died at the home of her parents two miles east of here, Friday night at 9 o'clock. She had been failing for years, but had been bedfast only for the past several days.

The deceased is survived by her parents, one sister, Jennie, and two brothers, Ira and Victor. She was a member of the Reformed church, and was a young woman of beautiful Christian character.

The funeral will be held, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Reformed church in Prospect, Rev. W. E. Huckelreide officiating. Burial will be made in the Prospect cemetery.

MRS. F. MARION SMITH IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Death Comes as the Result of a Brief Illness.

Following an illness of three weeks, Maude Smith, twenty-three years old, wife of F. Marion Smith, died of acute indigestion at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Close, five miles southwest of the city, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Smith is survived by her husband and two children, one aged three years and one eighteen months. She also leaves her parents and three brothers, Ora, Floyd and Roy, to mourn her loss.

The deceased was born in this county, March 3, 1889, and was married to Mr. Smith, June 28, 1908.

The funeral services were held at the United Brethren church in Pleasant township, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Among the new velvets, the loveliest come in shades of vieux rose.

Carolina Coast Country
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
Homeseekers' Excursion
Tuesday, March 5th
NORFOLK & WESTERN
RAILWAY
and
NORFOLK SOUTHERN
RAILWAY
From Columbus and Ohio points to New Bern, North Carolina, via Norfolk, Virginia. Round trip from Columbus, Ohio, only $18.25. Tickets good for 25 days.
For full particulars call on or address,
JNO. L. BLADON,
Division Pass. Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HEARTS ARE SADDENED BY JOHN CULL'S DEATH

The Passing of One of Marion's Best Citizens.

DEATH COMES AFTER A PROTRACTED ILLNESS

Mr. Cull Is a Resident of Marion Many Years and Holds the Friendship of Every Person with Whom He Comes in Contact—Leaves a Family.

John Cull, seventy-five years old and a native of Richland township, died of dropsy and complications at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Agnes Edelman, No. 1702 east Center street Saturday morning at 6:30 o'clock. His condition had been extremely critical for weeks.

Mr. Cull was widely known throughout the county. He early learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in Marion until 1870, when he engaged in the bakery and restaurant business.

In 1856, Mr. Cull was married to Miss Margaret Stoup, a native of Germany, now deceased. Four children were born as a result of this union, three of whom are living. They are Mrs. Edleman, of this city, and Mrs. Alfred A. Gottschall and Mrs. Vivian Cahill, of Toledo. He also leaves one brother, Jacob Cull, of this city, and two half sisters, Mrs. John Myers, and Mrs. John Morgenthaler, of this county.

The deceased was a son of Charles and Anna Kile Cull, who located in Richland township in 1830. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district schools. After assisting in clearing his father's farm, he came to Marion and learned the blacksmith's trade with William Cull.

Mr. Cull was a member of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., and a prominent worker in the order. A resident of Marion many years he surrounded himself by a multitude of friends, to whom the announcement of his passing brings the pangs of keen regret.

Every person who knew John Cull liked him. He was rugged in his integrity, strong in his friendships, and merited as a manly man the confidence and esteem in which he was held. Ever charitable and kind, he did whatsoever he found within the bounds of possibility for those who were needy, and as a citizen lent his efforts to everything which had for its purpose the upbuilding and betterment of the community in which he resided. He was a member of Salem Evangelical church, and was valued in the work of that church as highly as in other work with which he saw fit to identify himself.

The funeral was held, Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence on east Center street. Kosciusko Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., was in charge.

RICHLAND PIKE CONTRACT IS LET

The Pike Is To Be Resurfaced by Dennis O'Connell.

Last Saturday, the county commissioners let the contract for resurfacing the Richland township pike from the end of the paving on Mt. Vernon avenue to the intersection of the Claridon road, to Dennis O'Connell, of this city, and the Continental Bitumen company, of Toledo. O'Connell is to receive $1,247.70 for the stone work and the Toledo company will get $1,003 for the tar work. The strip is to be built like that beginning at the end of the Center street paving on the Caledonia pike. The length of the proposed improvement is 2,800 feet.

Owing to the fact that the big steam roller is engaged on the work of several other pike improvements in the county, no time for the completion of the contract was stipulated by the commissioners.

PETITION-IN-ERROR IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Almond Tuttle Carries His Case to Higher Court.

Almond Tuttle, who was convicted and sentenced to serve three years in the Ohio penitentiary for attempting to criminally assault Miss Floretta Speer last summer, filed a petition-in-error in the circuit court, February 16, through Attorneys H. Edmund Hill and Crissinger & Guthery. The usual grounds of error are set up.

Tuttle was sentenced by Judge Daniel Babst, of Crestline, January 2. Since that time he has been confined in the county jail while his attorneys have been making strenuous efforts to raise $2,000 bond to carry his case up to the circuit court on error. Judge Babst, at the time of fixing his bond, indefinitely suspended execution of Tuttle's sentence.

Young Man Injured.

While engaged in the work of rolling a log on the Berringer farm in Waldo township, Friday morning, Carl Setterfield, twenty-one years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Setterfield, of the St. James road, was struck by the boom-pole and, aside from sustaining a fracture of a facial bone, was badly bruised about the head and shoulders. It is also feared that he may be internall, injured, as he was thrown to the ground with much violence. Dr. B. D. Osbern, of Waldo, attended him.

MARION MEN ARRESTED AT MEXICAN BORDER

Exciting Experience of Party at Juarez, Mexico.

AMERICAN INVASION FEARED BY MEXICANS

B. F. Waples, John V. Wilson and R. P. Perkins Are Arrested with Nineteen American Soldiers—Are Finally Allowed To Return to El Paso—An Explanation.

While sight-seeing at Juarez, Mexico, Thursday, Benjamin F. Waples, John V. Wilson and R. P. Perkins, of this city, and other Ohioans comprising a party that left here on an inspection trip, Saturday night, were arrested and held with nineteen American soldiers, of the Eighteenth infantry, who had crossed the international bridge on a street car.

The car had no sooner reached the Mexican side, according to a telegram received by Jules V. Barnd from Mr. Perkins, than it was stopped and boarded by half a dozen Mexican customs guards. Hundreds of excited Mexicans gathered quickly, the rumor of an American invasion having spread like wild fire. The Marionites and party were permitted to recross the border finally to El Paso in company with the American soldiers, whose commander explained that he was not familiar with the town and did not know he was crossing the Rio Grande until stopped by the Mexican guards. Had the United States soldiers not been on the car the Ohioans probably would not have been molested. The Ohioans in the party in addition to the Marion men named were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Metzgar, of Bucyrus; C. E. Marsh, of Woodstock, Champaign county and A. F. Seibel, of Findlay.

In his telegram received here, Thursday night, Mr. Perkins declares they were "ordered to return with American soldiers, who were rattled owing to smuggling of arms into Mexico."

Mr. Perkins further declared: "Revolt against Madero progressing rapidly. Border about to rise."

Upon their return to El Paso, the Ohio party left at once for the American Carrara company's big marble quarry on the Nevada and California state line to view the property, in which Marionites are heavily interested.

The Marion men are expected to return here by March 1. They left here with the view of inspecting what is said to be the biggest marble quarry in the world and they took the Southern route so that they could view the country of that section as well.

Later Information.

Further information from B. F. Waples, John V. Wilson and P. V. Perkins, who were arrested and held as suspects in the smuggling of arms into Mexico by Mexican soldiers, at Juarez, Mexico, Thursday, is to the effect that they were not aboard the street car that crossed the international bridge carrying nineteen United States soldiers into Mexican territory by mistake. Instead, they were sight-seeing in the centuries-old town of Juarez when arrested, and, to further complicate matters when they were released by the Mexican soldiers, they were sent back over the international bridge to Mexico by American soldiers, who evidently were confused, according to the Marionites.

The telegram received from Mr. Perkins by Jules V. Barnd was misinterpreted and as a result it was believed that the Ohioans were members of the suspected "American invasion" party.

CHARLES E. HAMMOND PASSES AWAY FRIDAY

Death Is Result of Long Illness of Lung Trouble.

Charles E. Hammond, aged thirty-one years and five months, died of lung trouble at his home on Ohler avenue, Friday afternoon at 2:20 o'clock, after a protracted illness.

The deceased is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Anna May Hale, and three children, Hazel, aged five years; Ellis, aged three and Donna May, aged eighteen months. He also leaves to mourn his loss Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hammond, of Ohler avenue, his parents, Frank E. Hammond and Mrs. Charles McKinstry, of Marion, and Mrs. Ellis Lloyd, of Morrow county, brothers and sisters.

The funeral services were held at Wesley M. E. church, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. D. N. Kelley officiating. Interment was made in the Marion cemetery.

Learn what not to do—then don't do it.

Why Rent a Farm
and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of $30.00 or $12.00 an acre every year.
Land purchased 3 years ago at $10.09 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can
Become Rich
by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies will provide homes for millions.
Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, good railways.
For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.
H. M. Williams
413 Gardner Building Toledo, Ohio
(Use address nearest you)

A Great Slaughter in Brass Beds
This is the chance of a lifetime to secure a high class Brass Bed at your own price.
One-Fourth Off on all Brass, Wood and Iron Beds
In fact one-fourth off on everything in our mammoth stock of Furniture. We need the room, as new Furniture is coming in all the time. There is no reason why you cannot have nice Furniture in your home, the same as other people, when you can buy it on such easy terms. Come in and let us show you our new line
Hoover-Rowlands Company
Your Credit is Good | *Makers of Happy Homes* | 111 North Main St.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.
Case No. 12455.

The Home, Building, Savings and Loan Co. Plaintiff, vs. Clara Hanawalt, Defendant.

Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio:

In pursuance of an Alias Order of Sale from said Court to me directed I will expose to sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, on Saturday the 9th day of March A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, and in the Village of Prospect to wit:

"Known as part of lot number forty-six (46) in the village of Prospect (formerly Middletown) in the County of Marion, and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of a portion of said lot which was deeded to William Eversole by M. W. Petty and wife; thence south along said Eversole's west line 57 and ½ feet; thence west parallel with the north line of said lot about 25 and ⅝ feet to an alley way which is mentioned in certain deed by O. S. Hopkins and wife to Joseph Cratt and W. W. Gast; thence north along the east line of said alley way and parallel with the east line of said lot to the north line of said lot; thence east along the north line said lot to the northwest corner of the William Eversole portion of said lot, and being the place of beginning of the premises herein described and intended to be conveyed and the right in common with others to use said alleyway, 57 and ½ feet from north to south. Said premises are located on the south side of Water Street in said Village of Prospect, between Main and Elm Streets.

Said Premises Appraised at $933.00.

Terms of Sale: Cash.
JOHN G. STARK,
Sheriff Marion County, O.
By C. Breen, Deputy.
Copeland & Bartram Attorneys
60-tu-wk-5

Administrator's Sale.

Probate Court, Marion, County, Ohio. Estate of Davidson McWilliams deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March A. D. 1912 at 2 o'clock P. M. at the West door of the Court House in Marion, Ohio in said county pursuant to an order of sale to pay debts issued to us out of said court we will offer for sale free of dower at public vendue the following real estate situated in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to wit: The South one hundred and seventy feet of residence lot of the said late Davidson McWilliams, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the inter-section of the north line of Center street with the east line of McWilliams Court the southwest corner of said residence lot; thence east along the north line of Center street to the south-east corner of said residence lot; thence north along the east line of said lot one hundred and seventy feet, thence west on a line parallel with the North line of Center street to the East line of McWilliams Court, and the West line of said residence lot; thence South along said East line of McWilliams Court one hundred and seventy feet to the place of begginning.

Appraised at $12275.00

Terms of sale: One-third cash in hand and the balance in one and two years from date of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold and to bear interest at six per cent per annum from date of sale payable annually.

MAY R. FLICKINGER,
SUSAN P. HODDER,
Executors of the last will of Davidson McWilliams deceased.
68-th-wk-4

Commissioner's Office, Marion County, Ohio.

Marion, Feb. 14, A. D. 1912

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by and at the office of the County Commissioners of said county until Saturday, March 16th, 1912, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for furnishing all the labor necessary for the erection and construction of concrete sub-structural masonry for the Little Scioto River bridge on the Morris Pike in Green Camp Township, in said county in accordance with the plans and specifications for said work on file in the County Commissioners' Office of said county.

Estimated cost for concrete masonry complete $1424.00. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check on a bank in Marion County, Ohio, for One Hundred ($100.00) dollars, made payable to the County Commissioners which will be forfeited by the successful bidder in case he fails to enter into a bond and contract within five days from date of sale. All bids must be on blanks furnished by the County Surveyor.

Contractor will be required to give approved bond for fifty (50) per cent of the estimated cost of said improvement for the faithful performance of his contract.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Comissioners.
Per V. PERLE GARFIELD,
Clerk.
69-f-wk-4

Sheriff's Sale.

Joseph A. Miller, vs. Loveda J. Layman et al.

In Court of Common Pleas, Marion, County Ohio. Case No. 13200.

By virtue of Vendi Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in said Marion County Ohio, on Saturday the 2nd day of March A. D. 1912, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day the following described real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio to wit:

Situated in the County of Marion in the State of Ohio to wit: Being known as being lot number Six thousand and twenty-six (6026) in the Fairfax Place Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

Appraised at $75.00.

Terms of sale, Cash.

Dated at Marion Ohio this 22nd day of January A. D. 1912.

JOHN G. STARK,
Sheriff M. C. O.
by C. Breen, Deputy.
J. W. Jacoby, Plaintiff's Attorney.
54-tu-wk-5

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate
Case No. 13210.

James D. Chard, Plaintiff, vs. E. L. Anderson et al, Defendant.

Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio:

In pursuance of an Order of Sale from said Court to me directed I will expose to sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, on Saturday the 24th day of February A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, and in the Village of Green Camp to wit:

Situated in the incorporated village of Green Camp, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being Lot number eighty-five (85) in the incorporated village of Green Camp, Marion County, Ohio.

Said Premises Appraised at $500.00.

Terms of Sale: Cash.
JOHN G. STARK,
Sheriff Marion County, O.
By C. Breen, Deputy.
H. Edmund Hill, Attorney.
18-tu-wk-5

Legal Notice.

Earl Cosgrove whose place of residence is unknown will take notice that on December 4, 1911, Lois E. Cosgrove, his wife, filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Marion County, Ohio, her certain petition in case number 13226, and against the said defendant Earl Cosgrove, praying for a divorce, custody of their minor child, and alimony. That said divorce is asked for upon the grounds of failure to provide and adultery.

Said defendant, Earl Cosgrove is required to answer said petition by March 25th, 1912.

LOIS E. COSGROVE.
By H. Edmund Hill, her Attorney
70-ss-wk-6

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at the Central school building, Saturday,

March 2
April 6.
May 4.
June 1.

Examinations commence at 8:00 a. m. and no application will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 70. An average of 75 with a minimum of 70 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 80 and twelve months' experience secures a certificate for two years. 90 with a minimum of 85 and twenty-four months' experience secures a certificate for three years. 95 with a minimum of 90 and thirty-six months' experience secures a certificate for 5 years. An average of 98 with a minimum of 95 and sixty months experience secures a certificate for 8 years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

R. B. Bell, Pres.
W. P. Moloney, Vice Pres.
J. W. Almendinger, clerk.

BLACK BETSY COAL!
One shovelful of good, clean, free-from-slate coal goes three times as far as dirt-filled stuff. We enjoy extraordinary facilities for storing and screening our fuel and it is all solid coal. A trial order will convince you of its superiority.
E. S. MOZIER
Coal and Feed
N. State Street. Phone 1379

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Farm and City Property
HOKE DONITHEN
Attorney-at-Law.

Colonist Tickets
TO
CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, OREGON
And other Western States
AT
VERY LOW RATES
VIA
HOCKING VALLEY,
March 1 to April 15.
Inquire of Agents, Hocking Valley Ry. for information.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

HOCKING VALLEY.

North—*7:35 a. m.; 10:05 a. m.; 4:05 p. m. †6:10 p. m.; 11:15 p. m.
South—5:55 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 10:30 a. m. *1:18 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday
†Runs to Marion only. A half hour later on Sunday.

ERIE.

Southwest—10:27 a. m.; 5:18 p. m.; 1:3[illegible] a. m.
East—5:38 a. m.; 12:53 p. m.; 11:55 p. m.; 5:57 p. m.

CHICAGO & ERIE.

West—10:25 a. m.; 12:05 a. m.; *7:45 a. m.; *5:10 p. m.; 11:15 p. m.
East—5:38 a. m.; *12:55 a. m.; *5:10 p. m.; 5:57 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.
†Runs to Marion only
‡Runs to Ohio City only.

BIG FOUR.

Eastbound—5:50 a. m., local; 9:20 a. m. 12:12 p. m.; 7:23 p. m.; 10:45 p. m.; *5:2[illegible] p. m.
Westbound—5:42 a. m.; 9:55 a. m.; 1:5[illegible] p. m.; 7:13 p. m.; *3:10 p. m.
*Daily, except Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

North—6:52 p. m.; *12:20 p. m.
South—10:20 a. m.; *8:09 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.

C., D. & M. ELECTRIC.

Depart Southbound—6 a. m.; 7 a. m. 8 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 11 a. m.; 12 m.; 1 p. m.; 3 p. m.; 4 p. m.; 5 p. m.; 6 p. m. 7 p. m.; 9 p. m.; *11 p. m.
Arrive Northbound—†5:55 a. m.; †6:55 a. m.; ††7:55 a. m.; 8:55 a. m.; 9:50 a. m.; 10:55 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 1:50 p. m.; 2:55 p. m.; 4:55 p. m.; 5:50 p. m. 6:55 p. m.; 8:55 p. m.; 10:55 p. m.
*Goes to Delaware only. †From Stratford only.
Hourly service Sundays and holidays.

C., M. B. ELECTRIC.

Northbound—Cars leave for Bucyrus at 6 a. m., 8 a. m., 10 a. m.; 12:05 p. m. 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m., 9 p. m.
Southbound—Cars leave Bucyrus for Marion at 7 a. m., 9:05 a. m., 11:10 a. m. 1:05 p. m., 3:05 p. m., 5:05 p. m., 7:10 p. m., 10:20 p. m.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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PROGRESS OF WORK ON GREAT PANAMA CANAL

Prospects of Completion of Canal by July 1, 1913.

FULL YEAR GAINED IN THE CONSTRUCTION

The Report of Colonel George W. Goethals Shows Some Gratifying Progress—Contracts for Movable Dams Are Let—Scheme for Lighting the Big Canal.

The original estimated data for the completion of the Panama canal was January 1, 1915. The work has advanced so rapidly that it has become apparent that the canal can be used at least a year earlier than this date. In order to determine the approximate time when shipping could pass through, a board was convened during the past year, composed of those charged with the work in progress and contemplated. Announcement was made that concreting of the locks at Gatun would be finished by June 1, 1912, and the locks on the Pacific side four months later. Assuming that the gates were completed by June 1, 1913, the contract time, the locks would be ready on that date, if the operating machinery were installed. The Gatun dam, it was estimated, would be finished by the close of the dry season, 1912-1913, and if no more material, due to slides, had to be removed than was estimated at the time the board met, it was decided that the Culebra cut would be completed by July 1, 1913. The exterior channels leading to the canal from the two oceans, it was found, would be sufficiently advanced to pass such shipping that would use the canal, by this same date, July 1, 1913.

The report of Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer, shows that progress during the past year has been eminently satisfactory. At Gatun locks, by the end of the fiscal year, the skeletons of four leaves of the gates were in position for a height of four panels, and those on the east chamber were completely riveted. At all of the locks, fender chains are to be placed 500 feet above and 230 feet below the upper and lower guard gates. When in use, they will be raised to the surface of the water, forming a barrier to the passage of ships. When it is struck by a vessel, the chain pays out against a resistance provided by hydraulic cylinders. The energy of a 10,000-ton ship moving four miles an hour will be absorbed after it strikes the chain before it reaches the gate.

Contracts for emergency or movable dams to check the outflow of water should the gates be carried away, have been awarded for $2,-238,988, and all of these dams are to be completed by June 15, 1913. Studies are being made of an electrical plant for operating the canal after completion, which contemplates a hydro-electric station on the Gatun dam, and a steam reserve generating station at the Miraflores locks.

A scheme for lighting the canal has been adopted. It contemplates the use of range lights for establishing the direction on the longer tangents, and of side lights, spaced about a mile apart, to mark each side of the channel. The project calls for the construction of thirty-four tower beacons of reinforced concrete, fifty-seven beacons, fifty-seven gas buoys, seventy-six spar buoys and seven nun buoys. There will be two parallel sailing lines, marked by range lights, which will be 250 feet apart; so that two passing ships, if on their ranges, will be 250 feet apart, center to center of ships.

Atlantic Division.

At the Gatun locks the excavation has been completed, except for a small amount at the north end of the lower locks. The concreting plant has shown great efficiency and capacity. The unloading cables have handled 500,550 cubic yards of crushed stone, and 241,858 cubic yards of sand. During the year 945,525 barrels of cement were received into the storehouse, and in the same time an average of 6.08 of the eight two-yard mixers furnished a total of ...62,851 cubic yards of concrete. The total amount of masonry laid by the construction plant and by hand at the Gatun locks aggregated 911,137 cubic yards—a rate of 260.6 cubic yards per hour of service. The cost of the masonry was $6.64 per cubic yard. At the close of the year the masonry for the Gatun locks was 65.84 per cent. completed. Over half a million cubic yards of backfilling was placed in the rear of the side walls of all the locks. A total of 31,-060 feet of concrete piling was constructed for the foundation of the south middle approach wall, leading to the locks from Gatun lake.

A total amount of 864,033 cubic yards of stone was crushed at the Porto Bella quarry at an average cost of 1.38 cents per yard, and from Nombre de Deos a total amount of 441,919 cubic yards of sand was obtained and transported in barges to Gatun, where it was transferred to the stock pile, at a cost, in the stock piles, of 1.86 cents per cubic yard.

The Gatun Dam Plans.

The Gatun dam has been formed by building two large rock embankments and filling in the intervening space by hydraulic sluicing. During the year, on the east portion of the dam, the embankments have been raised from sixty-five feet to ninety-five feet above mean tide, and the hydraulic fill has been raised from fifty-one to seventy-three feet. On the west portion of the dam, the dry fill has been raised from thirty-five to sixty-seven feet, and the hydraulic fill from sixteen to 57.3 feet. The total increase of material, dry and wet, during the year has been 5,819,056 cubic yards. The cost of this work has been thirty-eight cents for dry fill, and twenty-three cents for wet fill. The material for dry fill was brought from Culebra cut, from the lock site, from Mindi, and from the spillway. The hydraulic fill was obtained from above and below the dam, and was placed by five suction dredges. The dam at the close of the fiscal year was seventy-four per cent. completed.

Work on the spillway has proceeded very satisfactorily, and the concrete portion of the work is sixty-six per cent. completed.

The channel between Gatun locks and the Atlantic is being attacked at several points, and 423,427 cubic yards have been removed between the locks and the Mindi hills. From the excavation through the Mindi hills 401,511 cubic yards have been removed by hydraulic dredge, and 280,000 cubic yards of earth and rock have been taken out by steam shovel. Between the Mindi hills and deep water in the Caribbean, the sea-going dredge "Caribbean," two dipper dredges, and three French ladder dredges have removed 4,516,369 cubic yards of earth and 487,038 cubic yards of rock, at a cost of twenty-two cents per cubic yard. The breakwater leading out from Toro point has been pushed forward until, at the close of the year, 5,365 feet of double-track trestle had been completed, and 359,890 cubic yards of fill had been dumped from the trestle.

The Central Division.

In the central division, the most important construction district is, of course, the great Culebra cut, from which during the fiscal year over 16,000,000 cubic yards were excavated, leaving, according to estimates of July 1, 1911, about 24,-000,000 cubic yards yet to be taken out. The amount remaining has been increased during the year by 4,676,000 cubic yards, this to allow for the enormous slides which have developed, in the removal of which alone during the year, 4,880,000 cubic yards has had to be handled, which is over thirty per cent. of the total amount removed from the cut during the year. The magnitude of this problem may be judged from the fact that thus far 10,757,000 cubic yards have been removed from slides, and the estimated amount remaining is nearly 6,000,000 cubic yards. Colonel Goethals states that slides follow the excavation in places where the material is left at a steeper slope than it will assume in its natural state; in which case it sloughs off until the natural slope is reached, and the movement ceases. Experience shows that it is only a question of time when these slides will cease entirely. Six of the good-sized slides are now quiet, and there is less trouble generally from this cause than at any time since the slides began to move.

A gratifying feature of this problem is the fact that, in spite of the enormous increase of 15,000,000 cubic yards of excavation due to slides, the reduction in unit cost, due to the splendid efficiency of the organization, will wipe out the extra cost of the slides, leaving the original estimate of excavating Culebra sufficient to cover the total cost of the work.

The average cost for excavation for the year was fifty-nine cents a cubic yard, and at the close of the year the Culebra cut was 73.75 per cent .complete.

Pacific Division.

The work of this division consists of the construction of the locks and dams at Pedro Miguel and at Miraflores, and the excavating of a channel between the locks, and from Miraflores locks to deep water in the Pacific. The total amount of concrete laid in the Pedro Miguel locks at the close of the year was 665,056 cubic yards, and the lock was 79.43 per cent. completed. The locks at Miraflores, so far as the concrete work is concerned, are 19.27 per cent. completed. As regards the channel between the locks and the Pacific ocean, work has advanced satisfactorily between the two locks, and operations are being vigorously pushed upon the section lying between Miraflores locks and the Pacific ocean. The dredges operating in the channel during the year were the twenty inch suction sea-going dredge Culebra, one dipper dredge, and three French ladder dredges. They removed from the channel a total of 5,509,000 cubic yards at a cost of twenty-five cents per yard, leaving a total of 4,700,000 cubic yards to be removed, including an estimate for siltage.

Towing Locomotives.

It is possible to get a very accurate impression of the Gatun dam, with its spillway through the center and of the massive concrete locks, through which access will be had to the Gatun lake. The Gatun locks will be double, one set for ascending, and the other for descending vessels. They will be in three flights, and will have a total lift of eighty-five feet—this being the difference between the level of the surface of the lake and the mean tide level of the Atlantic at this point. The locks lie some six miles from the Atlantic shore line, and the channel will be tidal up to the lower lock gates, with a small rise and fall of two feet—one above and one below mean level. At the Pacific end, the rise and fall is eleven feet above and eleven feet blow mean tide level. The locks are the largest ever constructed, each having a width of 110 feet, and usable length of 1,000 feet. Entering the canal from the lake, ships will find themselves guarded against running into the locks by fender chains which normally will lie at the bottom of the locks, but when a ship is entering will be stretched across the surface. As a further protection to the gates, there will be guard gates, placed some distance ahead of the main gates. These gates could be wrecked by an over-running ship without destroying the integrity of the canal and letting the water out of the lake.

Should a big vessel, becoming unmanageable, enter with such force as to carry away fender chain, guard gates, and the main gates themselves, an emergency dam is provided, by which the entrance to the locks could be closed. This dam consists of a massive swing bridge, which, in case of accident, could be turned so as to lie across the lock entrance. From the overspanning bridge, a series of massive leaves of plate steel, extending entirely across the lock prism, would be lowered, gradually shutting off the the flow of water, from below upward, until the wall of plates extended above the lake level, when the entrance would be entirely closed.

Ships will not pass through the locks under their own power. Each ship will be taken in hand by four powerful electric locomotives, one off each bow and one off each quarter. The locomotives will each weigh 70,000 pounds. They will be driven by electric motors, operating gears which will engage a rack rail, and the hawsers from the ship will be attached to the windlasses of the locomotives, which will be provided with friction clutches, that will prevent the drums sustaining a pull of more than 25,000 pounds. The speed of the ships, when in tow of the locomotives, will be not over two miles per hour. The provision of rack rail traction, and the power and number of locomotives, combined with careful operation, will practically eliminate any risks to the locks during the passage of vessels.

SNOWFALL AND SLEET PARALYZES TRAFFIC

Fall of Snow Is Followed by a Fine Freezing Rain.

THIN ICE COATING IS QUICKLY FORMED

Walking Is Made Difficult and All Cars Are Tied Up a Long Time. Commissioner Blum Is Out Early With the Snowplows—Bit of Nasty Winter Weather.

A snowfall of from six to eight inches, Wednesday, followed by a fine rain freezing almost as soon as it fell, tied up traffic on the interurban and local street railway lines Wednesday morning, rendering walking extremely dangerous on downtown streets, where merchants had cleaned sidewalks and a thin ice coating formed.

The snow began falling about 1 o'clock that morning, and the majority of Marionites were greatly surprised at the fall when they awakened. The interurban and local street railways were caught wholly unprepared, and traffic was totally paralyzed in consequence.

When the big snowplows were sent over the lines the freezing rain made the rails so slippery that it was impossible to operate cars. The result was that pedestrianism was very popular in Marion Wednesday morning.

Street Commissioner George Blum was on the job Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock, and had six snowplows operating before daylight. Paths to the Susquehanna Silk mills were first made so that the many girls employed there would not have to wade through the snow, paths being made in the street. After this was done, the street commissioner turned his attention to making paths for the school children all over the city. Blum and his small force were kept busy all day making paths.

Superintendent Boyer, of the local street railway, had the railway snowplow at work Wednesday at 3 o'clock, but it proved unavailing.

"Every wagon that came along drove on the tracks and packed the snow like ice, and to run the cars, with the tracks in that condition, would be impossible," said the superintendent.

A gang of men had to pick out the packed snow before any of the cars could be run, and then only one or two managed to go over the lines up until noon. On the interurban lines, two cars reached Marion from Bucyrus that morning, and the first car from Delaware came as far as Oak street about 9:30 o'clock. The first interurban car to reach the uptown district on the C., D. & M. line was at 11 o'clock. Schedules on both the interurban and local street railway lines were discarded for the day.

A very high wind accompanied the snow storm, and great drifts were piled all over the city and county.

Stalling across the Erie tracks on State street at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, a street car narrowly escaped being struck by a Big Four westbound flyer. The motorman and conductor, the only persons aboard, managed to get the car off the tracks however, shortly before the train thundered by.

Born, Wednesday, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Seiter, residing four miles south of the city.

RISK ELIMINATED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Matter of Using Dangerous Poison in Bathing.

FIRST ORDER ISSUED IS NOT SATISFACTORY

Druggists Refuse To Sell Bichloride of Mercury To People in Ignorance of the Poison and Not Properly Informed by Board of Health. The Reason for the Order.

Because some of the pupils of the Davids Street school building are lousy and suffering from the itch, President C. T. Wiant, of the board of health, has issued an order directing that every one of the 280 pupils be made to take three medicated baths, according to the directions of the health board.

The first bath is to be taken Sunday, the second Wednesday, and the third and last, Friday. Envelopes containing six tablets of bichloride of mercury, with written instructions on the back, have been distributed among the pupils by the teachers.

Two tablets are to be dissolved to a quart of water, according to the board's instructions, and then the head and body are to be thoroughly scrubbed with the water containing the dissolved bichloride of mercury tablets.

The health board at first ordered that the pupils be compelled to use the deadly poison to abate the nuisance and failed to give minute instructions. The following slip was given to some of the pupils:

"Get bichloride of mercury at drugstores. Take baths, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

"By order of the health board."

As soon as Superintendent Henry A. Hartman and members of the health boarl learned of the great danger that might result through ignorance of knowing how to dissolve the poisonous preparation, this order was canceled and envelopes containing the tablets and instructions how to use them were then given out. However, several of the first slips were presented to druggists, who refused to sell the bichloride of mercury and retained the slips.

Under the present plan of causing the pupils to be bathed with the diluted poison, health board members say there is absolutely no danger.

CONCRETE BUILDING WILL BE ERECTED

John Amicon Brothers & Company To Build Soon.

John Amicon Brothers & Company, wholesale fruit and produce dealers, will erect a three-story concrete building on the present site between the Big Four and Erie tracks just east of State street.

The Amicon company owns the entire square but will for the present build at the rear of the Marion Auto company's garage on State street. Later, the company contemplates erecting a fine front to face on State street. The present building will be three stories high with a basement under the entire structure, and will extend from the Big Four to the Erie tracks with a frontage on Mill street. It will be built of concrete and will be absolutely fireproof. A track for the company's use will run through the building.

Work on the building will be begun about April 1, and it is hoped to have it in readiness for occupancy by September 1.

ATTORNEY THOMPSON TALKS OF THE MATTER

Says Attorney General Is Aware of the Facts.

Attorney John W. Thompson, of the firm of Eymon & Thompson, counsel for deposed Chief John W. Klinefelter, declared that Attorney General Hogan was aware of Klinefelter's suit pending here when he agreed to bring quo warranto proceedings to oust Klinefelter's successor, John F. McDonough.

"Mr. Hogan knew all the facts in the case and, so far as I know, he has not decided to drop proceedings in quo warranto," said Attorney Thompson. "I was to have held a conference with him Wednesday, but I was detained from keeping the appointment."

JOINED IN MARRIAGE AT JUSTICE'S OFFICE

Mrs. Jennie Sealey and Mr. Francis M. Toombs Wed.

Mrs. Jennie Sealey, a divorcee, Mr. Francis M. Toombs, a blacksmith, were united in marriage at the office of Justice Charles W. Haberman, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Toombs will make their future home in this city.

PILES FISTULA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Dr. McClellan announces to the profession and the public that he makes a specialty of these diseases and has had 20 years constant experience. No pain and no detention from business. Bladder, Kidney, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of Women. WRITE FOR BOOK ON RECTAL DISEASES (FREE) and indorsements of patients cured. Established 1890.

DR. J. J. McCLELLAN

Outlook Building, 44 East Broad Street COLUMBUS, O.

PLANS FOR CENTRAL FIRE STATION SITE

City May Buy the D. H. Lincoln Property.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF BONDS NECESSARY

Property Desired Is Held by the Owner at $7,000—Planned To Move House on Property to Rear for Use of the Fire Chief and Family—City Building Site.

A site, on which to erect a new central fire station at Church and Vine street, may be purchased by the city. Negotiations between D. H. Lincoln, owner of the site, and city officials, are now pending.

If the site is purchased for something like $7,000, whicl amount Mr. Lincoln demands, it is understood on reliable authority, another bond issue will be authorized to close the deal. The building to be erected will cost in the neighborhood of $22,500, a bond issue for that amount having been authorized.

According to tentative plans, it is proposed to move the house, which stands at the corner, to the back end of the lot and use it as a home for Fire Chief Thomas J. McFarland, and erect the station-house where the dwelling now stands. The site is eighty-five by 134 feet in dimensions.

If the Lincoln site is purchased and it is declared to be the one most favored, the building to be erected will be only for the fire department. The city offices and the jail will remain where they are now.

"Marion ought to have a city building that will be a credit to the city and the proper site for it is on the big lot owned by the city where the old city building now stands," said a high city official. "The experience of other cities has taught us that we do not want the fire department in it. I think it is only a question of time when the people will vote to authorize the construction of such a building."

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL RHETORICALS

A Pleasing Program Is Given Tuesday Afternoon.

The junior and senior classes of St. Mary's High school combined in the production of a literary program at the school building. Tuesday afternoon. A number of friends of the pupils were present to enjoy the rhetoricals, which although rather brief were interesting and entertaining.

The program was opened with the singing of "Sweet Lady of the Sacred Heart" by the class. Miss Agnes Molloy presided at the organ.

Edward Schuler gave a history of Marion. Miss Margaret Murphy reviewed "Some of Our Popular Songs," and "Our Famous Songs" was the title of a paper by Miss Marie Burke. The subject of a paper by Miss Alice Mortell was "My Wild Rose." Miss Kathylin Breen rendered "Ave Maria," Miss Mary McFarland read "God Does Not Forget," "Thomas Walsh" was the subject of a paper by Miss Loretta Stuber and Miss Gertrude Dwyer read "History of the Song 'Maryland.'" "The Holy Grail" was the subject handled by Miss Evelyn Ryan, Miss Mary Griffin spoke of "Some Catholic Points in American History." Rose C. Hoy of "Charles Dickens," and Miss Helen Kirchner closed the program with "The Legend of Bregenz."

MARION FRIENDS ARE GIVEN A SURPRISE

Miss Nina Smith and Mr. W. D. Martin Married.

The announcement of the marriage, last August, of Miss Nina Smith and Mr. W. D. Martin will come as a surprise to their many friends and relatives in this city. The young people were married in Windsor, Canada, August 16, by a Methodist minister of that place, and kept their marriage a secret from their parents and friends until Wednesday.

Mrs. Martin is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Smith, of Jefferson street, and is a lovable young woman with a wide circle of friends. Mr. Martin is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Martin, of Jefferson street, and is employed as a meter reader with the electric light department of the Marion Street Railway & Light company. The young people will reside in Wilson avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Mary H. Longacre and William Hobart Knowles, both of Scott township.

Mariage licenses have been issued to Mrs. Gertrude A. Smith and Charles B. McManeman, both of this city; Miss Melissa Ellen Parker, of Morral, and Edward Earl Herr, of McCoysburg, Indiana, and Miss Verda R. Straus and Pearl H. Wener, of this county.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Mrs. Jennie Sealey and Francis M. Toombs, both of this city; Miss H. Beatrice Kightlinger, of this county, and Arthur R. McHenry, of Crawford county.

Opium, prepared in the United Kingdom, was exported in 1910 to the value of $117,000, of which all except $267 worth was sent to the United States.

Investigating Is Right.

We told one customer who asked us, how can you sell these suits for $3.25 a suit? Our answer was: *This is our Invoice time.* Correct. I'll take them 3 suits. *Just 8 more Suits on Hand.*

MARX BROS. & HESS

THE STORE THAT MAKES GOOD

Protect Your Feet

WITH A PAIR OF

Starr's Good Rubbers.

LADIES' RUBBERS.....37c, 49c, 65c, 75c
MISSES' RUBBERS.....50c, 55c and 60c
MENS' GOOD RUBBERS.....90 cts and $1.00

STARR SHOE STORE.

WHEELS OF JUSTICE TURN VERY SLOWLY

One of Results of the Change in the Weather.

JUROR TRAMPS MANY MILES THROUGH SNOW

Why the Court Is Late in Taking Up the Trial of the State Against Carl McClain, Charged with Burglary—Notes Gathered in the Common Pleas Court.

The snowstorm not only tied up interurban and local street car traffic Wednesday, but it clogged the slow-grinding wheels of justice for two hours.

Juror William Seiter became snowbound in the country and was compelled to walk several miles through the snow to reach the courthouse, where he is a member of the panel sitting in the case of the state of Ohio against Carl McClain, who is charged with burglarizing the Strelitz clothing store last November. While Judge W. E. Scofield sat on the bench and Seiter's eleven fellow jurors waited nervously, Seiter was struggling through the snow or sitting in an interurban car which became stalled two miles south of the city. Telephone communication with Mrs. Seiter revealed that her husband had started for the interurban line from his home in Pleasant township early Wednesday. The distance to the interurban line from his home is two miles. When he reached the railway tracks he discovered the cars were not running. He waited a long time. Then a car came snailing along. He boarded it and was at last on his way to Marion, but the car stalled two miles from the city, and after waiting a long time again, Seiter walked into the city. He was given a hearty welcome in the court-room.

A suit to partition about 236 acres in Bowling Green township has been begun in the court of common pleas by Charles H. Allen, of La Rue, through Attorneys Scofield & Durfee. The defendants named in the petition are Nancy B. Allen, widow of Samuel Allen, deceased; Alice N. Longshore and Miles N. Longshore, her husband; James N. Allen and Fanny Allen, his wife, and Mayme E. Allen. The estate asked to be partitioned is that of the late Samuel Allen, father of the plaintiff and of Mrs. Alice E. Longshore and James N. Allen, defendants.

The plaintiff asks that by an order of the court his interest, together with the interests of the other defendants, be set off in severalty, if it can be done without manifest injury, and if not he asks that the premises be sold, subject to the dower interest of the decedent's widow.

In the foreclosure suit of S. E. Torrance against the Grand Opera-House company, Judge W. E. Scofield confirmed the recent sale of the old opera-house property on State street to the Elks, Wednesday, and ordered the proceeds of $15,000 distributed, according to law.

Well Known Here.

A Galion special in the telegraph columns of the Star, today, makes reference to the death of Edward Cronenwett, who was found dying in an alley near his home at Galion. Mr. Cronenwett was well known in this city and will be remembered by all of the older residents.

Petition Is Granted.

A petition for the Hipsher road in Scott township was granted by the county commissioners, Wednesday. The proposed road is about two miles and a half long. Twenty-one of the twenty-seven resident landowners signed the petition. Z. W. Hipsher, E. U. Briggs and F. C. Knowles were named as pike commissioners.

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CORN IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Attendance Shows a Great Deal of Interest.

SOME PRIZES FOR THE YOUTH OF THE COUNTY

A Plot of Ground for the Use of People Who Wish To Test Seed Corn—Number of Vice Presidents Residing Throughout the County Are Named for Coming Year.

A fine meeting was held by the Marion County Corn Improvement association in the rooms in the basement of the Marion County bank, Tuesday evening. The attendance was good and considerable business was given attention.

The association through the generosity of the Uhler-Phillips company offers a first prize of six dollars for the best twenty-five ears of corn produced by boys under the age of sixteen years of age from no more than one acre of ground. A second prize will also be offered of four dollars. These prizes are offered by the Uhler-Phillips company through the association which in addition offers a third prize of three dollars, a fourth prize of two dollars and a fifth prize of one dollar. Each contestant must have a witness to certify that he raised the corn.

Arrangements were also made for a test plat on the W. B. Peters farm. As many as desire to try out their corn on this acre or more may do so.

The following vice presidents to have charge of the association work in the various townships were named as follows:

Marion, W. B. Peters; Pleasant, John Thibaut; Prospect, Bert Stiffler; Green Camp, Jacob Smeltzer; Grand Prairie, O. P. Shoots; Grand C. C. Gay; Claridon, D. Fisher; Salt Rock, C. E. Enz; Waldo, C. H. Keller; Richland, Daniel Seiter; Bowling Green, W. A. Sager; Scott, J. A. Gay; Tully, John Weidemaier; Montgomery, Bert Grace and Big Island, Peter Dunn.

MORE THAN PLEASED WITH THE PROSPECTS

Marion Men Find Marble Quarry Satisfactory.

Telegrams received from B. F. Waples and John W. Wilson, who are now in Nevada inspecting the big quarry of the American Cararra company, say they have found conditions very satisfactory and that they are highly pleased. The company is composed of Marion people, who believe they will all be made rich as a result of proposed development of what is declared to be the biggest marble quarry in the world.

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DIEGLE MUST GO TO PRISON

Supreme Court Affirms His Conviction

DIEGLE MUST BEGIN SENTENCE AT ONCE

Court Opens Way for Trials of Other Men

The Decision Today Holds Entrapment and Use of Dictagraph Valid and Diegle's Bondsmen Are Expected To Surrender Him at Once—Prosecution Hinted Over the Court's Action—Coming Trials

Columbus O Feb 20 Rodney J Diegle former senate clerk convicted of forging state warrants must serve three years in the penitentiary for complicity in legislative bribery deals last spring

Supreme court today affirmed his conviction in the lower courts thereby holding the entrapment and use of the dictograph valid and opening the way for the prosecution of both trials of the rest of the men caught in the trap sprung by Burns detectives last spring

Attorney General Hogan said that he was anxious to go ahead with the indicted legislators

These trials will have first call in my office he said Senator J R Andrews of Lawrence county will probably be the next principal on trial

It had been whispered around yesterday that the Diegle decision was likely to come today and when court opened this morning the room was packed

Prosecutor Turner and Hogan were elated over the victory Attorney Charles J Belcher leading counsel for Diegle had nothing to say

The Indictment

Diegle was indicted May 4 by the Franklin county grand jury charged with aiding senators J R Andrews of Lawrence county George K Cotton of Montgomery county and Isaac Huffman of Butler county to secure $ 00 bribes from Detective F S Harrison to vote for the Cotton Whittemore insurance bill out of the committee in which it was placed

Prosecutor Turner elected to try Diegle first on the Andrews joint indictment He was placed on trial before Judge J B Kinkead June 0 and convicted July after the jury had deliberated 16½ hours on his fate Sentence was passed September 9

Court officials said that Diegle would probably be taken to the penitentiary next Tuesday A mandate will be issued to the lower court to carry the sentence into effect This will not be delivered to County Clerk Miles here until after the supreme court approves the journal entry which is usually done one week after the decision is handed down If Diegle's bondsmen surrender him he will be taken to the penitentiary at once however

Judges Shauck Price Donahue and Johnson voted to affirm the conviction Judges Spear and Davis did not vote either way Judge Davis was sick a part of the time the case was under consideration

Says It's Hard Blow

Neither Diegle nor any member of his family was in the court room when the decision was announced His wife was apprised of the news over the telephone but she didn't impart it to Diegle for an hour

When seen at his home today Diegle said

It's a terrible blow to my family and I hate to suffer for a crime of which I am absolutely innocent They needn't worry about me running away I'll be right here when ever they want to enforce the sentence

Mrs Diegle and her daughter Patricia twenty were both in tears

I can't see how six big learned men like the supreme court judges could do as they did said Mrs Diegle

Diegle's family will continue to reside here Claude a son has charge of the cigar stand in the lobby of the constitutional convention

Wants Early Action

Attorney General Hogan asked the supreme court not to follow its usual custom of waiting a week to issue a mandate to common pleas court to carry the sentence into effect but to issue the mandate today The court promised to consider the matter in chambers this afternoon

If the mandate is issued today County Clerk Miles will at once issue mittimus to Sheriff Sullivan commanding him to take Diegle to the penitentiary today

Immediately after Prosecutor Turner and Attorney General Hogan heard the decision they went into conference and decided to try Senator J R Andrews of Lawrence county next

Turner immediately telegraphed Detective William J Burns and asked that his three detectives who worked up the dictograph evidence Harrison Bailey and Berry be held in readiness to be sent back to Columbus as witnesses against Andrews

Turner and Hogan expect that Andrews' trial will begin a week from Monday

TROUBLES IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT

Glen Adney Is Placed Under a Peace Bond

Nineteen year old Glenn Adney of Lee street was placed under $100 bond to keep the peace by Justice Charles W Haberman Monday night Young Adney was arrested by Constable James J Ullom on complaint of Isaac Smith also of Lee street who claims that the Adney boy and others of his crowd have been mistreating his sixteen year old son Harry

There are a number of boys in the neighborhood who have been attacking my son and I'll put them all under peace bonds if they don't stop it said Isaac Smith to Justice Haberman

When arraigned in court Adney pleaded guilty to molesting young Smith and he was released as the result of his mother Mrs Jenny Adney furnishing the required bond

According to Adney the Smith boy thinks he is a little better than the other boys in the neighborhood and that was the cause of their trouble

Justice Haberman says the Smith boy met the Adney lad on the street Saturday night and notwithstanding that the latter was older and bigger gave him a whipping

Then the Smith boys father to top it all off came in and had the Adney boy placed under a peace bond declared the justice Tuesday

THE SUPREME COURT RENDERS A DECISION

Case of Loring J Smith Is Still in Court

A motion to quash service of summons in error in Loring J Smith convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for embezzling funds of the now defunct Ohio Milling & Elevator company was overruled by the supreme court the day according to information received by Prosecuting Attorney Charles J Justi

Smith's attorneys Seofield & Durfee stated that the proceeding in the supreme court be dismissed for the reason that sum on the error had been executed on Smith's local attorneys instead of with himself Quashment of the summons in error on Smith would have meant the ending of the Smith case the circuit court having reversed the finding of the common pleas court Prosecuting Attorney Justi then carried the case to the supreme court Last Thursday Smith's motion to dismiss and to quash service of summons in error was argued by the prosecutor and Attorneys W J McKelvey of the firm of Mouser & McKelvey for the state and Attorneys J B Durfee of the firm of Seofield & Durfee for Smith

MARION DEUTSCHER BUND GIVES AFFAIR

A Large Company Enjoys an Evening of Music

PLEASING PROGRAM OCCUPIES THE TIME

The Quintet Club Wins Great Favor A Musical Organization from Bucyrus Is in Attendance and Contributes Various Numbers—Some Features of the Evening

One of the most delightful concerts of the winter was that given by the Maennerchor of the Marion Deutscher bund in its south State street hall Monday night when Marion's music lovers turned out in large numbers to hear the splendid program

The Maennerchor was most talently assisted by the Deutsche Gesellschaft chorus from Bucyrus Mrs Charles J Allen soprano soloist Miles M Martin tenor soloist the Philharmonic Quintet club and Mrs Victor J Dornbusch accompanist

Tannhauser Wagner was the first selection by the Quintet club followed by the chorus of Ossian from Beschnitt by the Maennerchor The chorus sang with great volume and harmony the applause being hearty and prolonged

Mrs Charles J Allen sang in beautiful voice Cavatina Cowen bread Man To You by Olcy Speaks and The Secret by Scott Her hearers showed their pleasure

The Quintet club followed with several pretty numbers from Goddard and Elgar and the Maennerchor in German chorus sang Wie Hab Ich Sie Gelebt from Mourning

What was pronounced by many the program's most pleasing number was Heschnitt The Cuckoo Mr Dreams is rendered by the Quintet club

Miles M Martin tenor in his selection of Dudley Buck's In May Time sang clear and sweet The applause was generous

J B McNeal played a very pleasing flute solo Valse Caprice from Howe in his usual splendid manner

The chorus contributed Gallianus Dashleed and the program was closed with the Quintet club's famous rendition of La Feria Los Valles together with its equally entertaining companion pieces of Bolcano Flota Sevillanas and Marche Des Toreadors all by Marchetti

Following the evening's program the audience linger ed in pleasant social chat and enjoyed a Dutch lunch as guests of the Maennerchor

Friends here have received word of the birth of a son to Mr and Mrs Clarence Hubler of Stevensonville Montana Mr Hubler was formerly Miss Anna Crider

VALENTINE PARTY IS GIVEN BY A CLUB

Miss Katie Staley Is Hostess To the Members

AN EVENING GIVEN TO SOCIAL PLEASURES

Mrs Lukens an Aged Resident of New Woodland Falls and Breaks Her Right Hip—Mrs Margaret G Collier Dies in Michigan—Some Richwood Notes

Richwood O Feb 20 (Special) A delightful dancing party was given Wednesday evening by the Ladies Literary club at the home of Miss Kate Staley of West Otterbein street The rooms were decorated in red and white hearts and cupids being used in profusion Streamers of red crepe paper made the parlors very cheerful In an interesting contest Walter Scott was awarded first prize a valentine in flower mesquerade the prizes were won by Misses Addie Spratt and Esther Snyder A heart hunt was much enjoyed by the young people after which a dainty two course lunch was served The company in all left the following Misses Kathryn Speer Rosie Snyder Margaret Sprague Ada Brown Pearl Boyd Irene Bell Ada Fish Opal Miller Hazel Fulton Addie Spratt Doris Hubbard Lillian Miller Kate Staley Jessie Waite Scott Perry Adams Rush Sprague Overton Winters Samuel Sprague Llewelyn Jones Charles Handley William Ransome Marion Scott Carl Minnett Milford Click Ralph Tackett and Gilbert Beem

Mrs Lukens an aged mother of Mrs John Doo who resides near Woodland had the misfortune to fall Thursday and break her right hip She is eight four years old and the accident was very serious one

Mr J R Lloyd and Mrs Edna Colburn were the guests Friday of friend in Delaware

Miss Pearl Shadd spent the week end with her aunt Mrs M E Phillips of Columbus

J F Woods and family moved Monday from into the house owned by Peter Hilgrove Street

Hazel Earl left Wednesday for Empire Florida to join her parents Mr and Mrs W F Earl who have been in South Florida for the winter They will return home in the near future

Miss Anna Cleaver of Columbus is visiting her aunt and aunt Mr and Mrs David Axe of 4th Franklin street

Mayor and Mrs M W Hill left Thursday for a visit of six weeks with their son W C and Clarence of Fredericksville Louisiana

Mrs Addie Rapp has returned home from Columbus where she spent the past several weeks with relatives

P H Tannyhill and son Roy of La Rue spent Thursday with the former's father S C Tannyhill of south Clinton street

Mr and Mrs Fred Phillips who moved here from Marion a few days ago will reside in the Rust dwelling on south Fulton street Mr Phillips is conducting a meat market here

Mrs N F Smith of Los Angeles California spent a few days during the past week with her sister Mrs W H Evans leaving here Sunday for New York City to purchase goods for her millinery store in Los Angeles

Mr and Mrs F F Albright of Columbus were the guests Thursday and Friday of the latter's parents Mr and Mrs J J Albright

Mrs W H Hutchinson of Ashland Kentucky has been the guest of her son Paul F Hutchinson and wife during the past week

Miss Donna Mae Harriman of Columbus spent the past week with her parents Mr and Mrs George Harriman

Mrs Addie Bishop was hostess to the Ladies Aid society of the M P church Wednesday afternoon at her home on south Clinton street the ladies transacting considerable important business At the conclusion of the business session a social hour was spent and a fine lunch was served by Mrs C W Baker president of the society The lunch was in honor of Mr Baker's thirty fourth wedding anniversary and was a surprise to the latter Yellow chrysanthemums red and white was carried out in the lunch in honor of St Valentine's day

Miss H A Kratz attended the millinery openings in Cleveland during the past week

Mr Royal Hitch of Findlay and daughter of Mr and Mrs Earl Hughes died Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the latter on the north eastern part of Richwood The child was born March 1 and was one of three children born to parent four of whom survive her together with the two older children The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the home Rev Hall officiating Interment was in the Richwood cemetery

Mr and Mrs F F Dicey spent a few days with friends in Columbus during the past week

Mr and Mrs F F Thipp were visitors in Columbus Thursday

The Sunday school classes of Mrs Frank Graham and Mrs John H Moore in the Methodist Protestant church the former being composed of young men and the latter of young women entered a delightful social Friday evening in the church parlors In keeping with the season decorations were red and white small paper hearts being used abundantly The young people passed the hours very pleasantly and nice refreshments were served

News has been received by relatives in Richwood of the death February 14 at her home in Wayland Michigan of Mrs Margaret Graham Collier the wife of Edward Collier She was about seventy five years old and her death followed a long illness The infirmities incident to old age The deceased and her husband left Richwood about fifteen years ago for Wayland She is a daughter of the late John P and Eliza Graham pioneer residents of Richwood She is survived by three brothers Luke Graham of Pelle Lake Michigan Martin Graham of Sandusky and Isaac Graham of Richwood The latter has been in Wayland for several weeks past and was with his sister when she died The bereaved husband is a brother of W J Collier of Richwood

Honoring Miss Hazel Vestal who has come to Richwood to extend a visit with her sister Mrs C R Rush Miss Addie Leffler and Miss Nan Fletcher entertained a company of young people Friday evening at Miss Spratt's home on south Clinton street The young people passed the evening happily and the hostess served a dainty lunch

OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT RAPIDLY ON THE DECLINE

Organizations and Not Lungs Are Making Delegates

THE PLAIN FACTS DISPLACE CLAIMS

Delegates Are Assured from the Philippines Florida Tennessee Virginia Iowa Mississippi Georgia Illinois Kansas and Many Other States—Developments

[BY GUS J KARGER]

Washington Feb 20—Every development in the political game continues to bring cheer and encouragement to the supporters of President Taft for renomination

The collapse of the La Follette movement has left the feeble opposition to the president in leaderless and rudderless state Senator La Follette breakdown served to emphasize the previous character of his support that has been accorded him With the first intimation of his physical failure came desertion of those who seemed pledged to loyalty to the very end Medill McCormick of Illinois and John D Ryckler of Ohio were among the first to abandon him

In the meantime President Taft's support continues to come in from all quarters Friends of the administration persuaded that the record of the achievements of the last three years demands that the party appeal before the people with the same presidential candidate are organizing on their own account in every state of the union The results of the organization are beginning to be shown in the selection of delegates Wherever conventions or primaries have thus far been held the delegates have been instructed for Mr Taft and the opposition expended its force in futile manner The Philippine islands came forward with Taft delegates and Florida flocked to the Taft banner with a delegation of twelve

In other respects last week's showing was in every way favorable one The opposition had given circulation to the canard that the Knoxville Tennessee Republican county committee has declined to endorse Mr Taft The fact is Congressman Austin comes forward immediately with a denial that the committee unanimously endorsed the president for renomination Virginia has made assurance of a solid Taft delegation double safe Norfolk city and county and several other counties instructing for the president The Republican central committee of the First Iowa district heretofore stoutly claimed for Senator Cummins unanimously endorsed President Taft making it quite clear that even the favorite son of the district cannot keep the delegates from the president Both Mississippi and Georgia have come forward with state endorsement which will swamp the fullest hunt of insurgent delegation Later on New York have taken action which includes an diversion of the convention vote from President Taft and where there was doubt as to Illinois and Missouri that doubt has been removed by outspoken declarations from the governing organizations The situation in West Virginia muddled by the declaration a week or two ago of Governor Glasscock has been cleared by open declaration from the leading Republicans of the state whose numbers used this week by Chairman Hill who will be one of the Taft delegates candidates for congressman at large Colonel Fred Paul Gross ex-speaker of the house Norman W Bailey of Kanawha What here is no doubt but his name will send a Taft delegation Other states are falling in line by the accessions to the ranks coming in daily

A hayrack party is being organized Next is the time of good sleighing now

A son was born Sunday to Mr and Mrs Barnes Byers of Harding ground st

A daughter was born Friday night to Mr and Mrs Kenneth Kelley of Leader street

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT

Matter of Coonrod & Abel Against Oberlander

RULING OF COURT GIVEN LAST FRIDAY

A Fire Does Not Cancel a Lease Unless the Renter of Property Is Willing To Have It Cancelled Claim Made by the Plaintiffs Other Court Notes

Clarke et al vs Oberlander does not cancel a lease unless the renter is willing to have it cancelled Judge W J Snodgrass last Friday overruled a motion for a new trial sustained the evidence and directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant in the suit of Charles Coonrod and Nelson Abel against Harry N Oberlander of Bucyrus This is the full amount sued for to recover their interest as a result of expenditures made by the plaintiffs in fixing their room on west Center street following the fire three years ago

Attorneys Mouser & McKelvey represented the plaintiffs and Attorney Charles Gallinger of Bucyrus was counsel for the defendant

Ina B Felky through Attorneys Crissinger & Guthery brought an action for a divorce from Ira C Felky in the court of common pleas Tuesday She charges three years willful absence They were married in Delaware December 20 1906 and have no children The plaintiff prays for alimony and restoration to her maiden name of Beiridge

In the suit of Emma Lenora Wenwick against John W Robinson and others the answer of Clara Mawer and others to the cross petition of Rev J A Sutton was filed in the common pleas court Tuesday through Attorneys Crissinger & Guthery It is said that the plaintiff and J A Sutton the latter executor of the last will and testament of Mary Bonner be made to make an accounting to the court

In the suit of Samuel Nelson Abel and Charles Coonrod against H Oberlander the defendant has filed a motion for a new trial He sets up the usual grounds of error The plaintiffs got judgment against the defendant for $611 82 as a result of a fire in November, 1909 the damage to Oberlander's building being repaired by the plaintiffs at their own expense

The injunction granted by Judge Seofield restraining Ralph Stoll defendant in an action for a divorce brought by his wife Lucetta was modified Tuesday to allow the defendant to draw his money from bank to conduct his business He is to pay the defendant's solicitor once and five dollars a week temporary alimony to the support of their little child The injunction was modified on the motion of Attorneys Mouser & McKelvey Stoll counsel

THE SPEED PROGRAM FOR COMING FAIR

Purses To Be Offered for the Next Meeting

At a meeting of the Marion County Fair board Tuesday the speed program for the races at the Marion County Fair was arranged as follows

Wednesday September - 2:30 trot purse $ 00 - 2:30 pace purse $ 00 and mile pace purse $ 00

Thursday September - 2:16 trot Houghton Sulky company stake $1 000 - 14 pace purse $400 2:16 trot $400 - 1 pace $400 one mile dash running purse $1-

Friday September - 2:20 pace Houghton Sulky company stake $1 000 2:25 to pace $400 - 2:20 pace purse $400 one and one sixth mile running purse $1 0

In addition to the $1 000 stake in the - 14 pace the Houghton Sulky company offers a sulky to the first horse to beat the - 30½ track record

A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs James Williams of Bartram avenue Monday morning

Mr and Mrs Fred W Wagner of Blaine avenue are the parents of a son born Saturday evening

A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Lee Daniels of Harding Friday evening

A suit to foreclose a chattel mortgage on a piano in the storage house of M L Paddock was begun in the court of common pleas by the Starr Piano company against Arthur E Brandeberry and M Blumberg last Saturday through Attorney J W Jacoby Brandeberry was formerly the proprietor of a moving picture show house and Blumberg is an official of the General Film company of Columbus The piano was purchased at the price of $150 and it was to be paid for in monthly installments

A suit to partition 126 acres in Green Camp township 120 acres in Crane township Wyandot county one property in Upper Sandusky and one property on south Main street this city known as lot No 2 6 was filed in the court of common pleas Saturday morning by John C Riley against Elias E Riley Orvid Riley, Mary Riley Sherwood Lulu B Riley Cake William M Cake Mary Riley and Ralph Sherwood The property sought to be partitioned was be divided to the parties named by the late Amanda Shaffer and in order to carry out the terms of her will it is declared necessary to sell it

Alleging the plaintiff to have been intoxicated and that he was arrested on the charge the Empire State Surety company through Attorney George I Ceran filed its answer in the $1 000 damage suit for false imprisonment of David I Canfield against John W Klinefelter police chief and others last Saturday in the court of common pleas

Alleging three years willful absence and failure to provide George W Haine brought an action for a divorce from Alice Haines in the court of common pleas Saturday afternoon through Attorney J J Myers The plaintiff claims to have been married to the defendant June 1 1901 in this city He says he was deserted the following February

A jury in the court of common pleas Saturday night returned a verdict for $ 68 5 for the plaintiffs in the suit of S N Abel and Charles Coonrod against H N Oberlander of Bucyrus This is the full amount sued for to recover their interests as a result of expenditures made by the plaintiffs in fixing their room on west Center street following the fire three years ago

Attorneys Mouser & McKelvey represented the plaintiffs and Attorney Charles Gallinger of Bucyrus was counsel for the defendant

JAMES WILSON TAKES LIFE MONDAY EVENING

Hangs Himself in Coal Shed at Rear of Home

MAN OUT OF WORK GROWS DESPONDENT

First Attempt at Suicide Is Successful—Unfortunate Man's Body Is Found by Wife When She Returns from Her Work—The Coroner Examines the Body.

James Wilson aged fifty nine years who has resided at No 44 Scranton avenue ended his life Monday evening by hanging himself in a little coal shed at the rear of his home Wilson who was a gray-haired man of rugged build did not look much over forty years of age He left no word assigning a reason for his rash act and it is supposed that it was brought on by worry over his being out of work

It fell to the lot of the wife of the suicide to discover his body suspended from the low roof of the little coal shed about 7 30 o'clock That the man was determined to end his life and did not feel like changing his mind even after he found himself strangling is evidenced from the position in which he was found

The victim tied a piece of clothes line to one of the rafters of the roof being able to reach the rafter without the use of a chair The rope was tied to the rafter with a single bow knot At the other end of the rope a small loop was made and a slip knot formed This the victim was able to place over his head and around his neck while in a standing position on the floor To hang himself Wilson was compelled to lift up his feet which in the opinion of the coroner was a difficult thing to do When found Wilson was hanging with both feet on the floor and his knees bent

Finding of the Body

Saturday morning Wilson visited his son Bentley Wilson of near Agosta remaining there until Monday morning when he returned home He was around the house the entire day after returning and chatted with his wife who is much younger than her husband She left him at home shortly after 4 o'clock to go to the Union Depot hotel where she is employed and returned home about 7 o'clock expecting to get supper for her husband The sixteen year old son had prepared his own meal and on the return of his mother stepped out the rear door and into the shed for a lump of coal He did not take a light and did not discover the body of his father in the shed A few minutes later Mrs Wilson went to the shed after coal She carried a lamp and on opening the door of the shed was horrified to see the body of her husband suspended at the end of the rope

Threats Against Life

The woman's screams attracted her son and a number of the neighbors and Coroner Hinklin was notified He visited the place and after searching the dead man's person for some farewell message cut the victim's body down and it was carried into the house Hess & Markert were notified and a short time later the body was removed to their morgue on south Main street and prepared for burial

The suicide has lived in Marion a number of years and was quite well known He was formerly employed in the shops of the Marion Steam Shovel company being let out when business became a little slack last May He later secured work at the Ohio & Western Lime company where he was employed until about three weeks ago According to the statement of his widow and some of the neighbors Wilson has frequently remarked of late that he wished he was dead and on a number of occasions threatened to end his life However he never made any previous attempts

The victim has twice been married He is survived by a widow and one son Wilbur aged sixteen and five children from his first marriage They are Mrs Jerry Thomasson of La Rue Mrs Ollie Thrush residing north of Marion Bentley Wilson of near Agosta William Wilson of De Cliff and Edward Wilson residing north of Marion

Sister Interviewed

Mrs W P Sager a sister of Wilson who resides at the corner of Church street and Blaine avenue was interviewed Tuesday relative to the act of her brother She stated that her brother came to her house early Saturday morning and informed her that his wife had put him out of the house and told him to take all his things Mrs Sager tried to persuade him to return but he stated he would not

The widow of the suicide Monday night at the Sager home and according to Mrs Sager she stated that she and her husband had a little trouble Monday afternoon and she requested him not to do anything for her after he had gotten things ready for the evening meal The suicide told his sister that his wife was growing tired of him because he was getting a little old She has but eight years on Mrs Sager also stated that the widow told her that after she had told her husband not to do anything for her he replied it would be the last time he would do anything and he would not bother her any longer

Besides Mrs Sager Wilson is survived by four other sisters They are Mrs James Dutton residing north of Marion Mrs Ellis Pegrove of Lima Mrs Arthur Forguer and Mrs David Dutton of Agosta

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KING IS WILLING TO COMPROMISE

To Accept Prohibition as Alternative to License.

KING AGAINST HIGH TAXATION

His Stand Meets Opposition from Delegate Knight.

King Defends Proposal Before Convention—Cites Sandusky To Show How Small Neighborhood Saloons Had Been Put Out of Business, While Rich Dives Flourished. Effect of Colonel's Speech.

Columbus, O., Feb. 22.—Judge King, author of the wets' license proposal, answering questions during debate in the constitutional convention on the liquor license question, said he would be willing to accept prohibition as the alternative from license. He was not sure that the license advocates would be agreed, however.

Judge King finished his outline of his proposal by the charge that the opponents of license were attempting to load it down with features so that its true friends would be driven from support of it. He decried high taxation as a means of lessening the evils of the saloon business, and said in Sandusky it had been his observation that the little decent saloons where neighborhoods were wont to gather were closed up by the high tax, while the big dives continued. He reiterated his declaration that his proposal saves unharmed all regulatory legislation and the power to enact such legislation.

Mr. Knight spoke for the minority report. He declared his position as one favoring a restricted license and denied that it was his intention to load the license proposal in such a manner that the voters would be compelled to reject it. He criticised the King proposal as leaving loop holes, and said of 20 lawyers who in he had consulted there was no agreement as to what its terms meant.

He declared he did not believe in leaving the whole subject to the general assembly without restrictions but added he was tired of seeing the temperance issue the paramount one in election of legislators. He hoped, he said, the time would come when a man's general fitness for a legislative position might be considered.

The Pendulum Swings.

[illegible] that system of applying the I. and R. had influence in swinging the pendulum away from the more radical supporters of the principle, who had a majority of Tuesday night's caucus.

A partial canvass revealed that there was little hope of the unmodified direct legislation theory. To let no time be lost, during which the split between the contending forces should grow wider, a third caucus was called for tonight at the Hartman hotel. The special committee had little time to draft a new report, while the protest against the unmodified initiative grew s strong that quick action was proposed to remedy the mistake.

Fear For Whole Proposition.

Delegates Harris of Hamilton, Knight and Ulmer predicted certain reversal of the caucus decree of Tuesday night, which was called a tentative vote. The desire for a compromise was based on the fear that the whole proposition in the Oregon form, which already is known to have been much abused, would be defeated.

Radicals also are more willing to compromise on the question of reference to the legislature since they are convinced that it will enable them to keep the percentages down. A large number of delegates will insist that the distribution, which seems to have been agreed upon, be allowed to remain, and that higher percentages for initiation and referendum votes be incorporated. These they think should be 8-10-12, the platform on which a majority were elected.

SILENCE KEEPS MAN YEARS IN PRISON

Iowa Car Conductor Talks and Convict May Be Freed.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 22.—After maintaining silence for thirteen years C. F. Rynerson, a stree car conductor, Wednesday told the board of parole that Mabel Schofield rode on his car to the vicinity of the Des Moines river and then walked in the direction of the stream the day before her body was found in the water.

Ten years ago Charlie Thomas was given a life sentence for her murder and he has been in prison ever since. Rynerson said he was a newcomer to Des Moines at the time and did not want to get himself mixed up with the case.

It is also claimed the poison register of a drug store was tampered with just before the trial.

A petition for parole, headed by the name of Senator A. B. Cummins, has been presented.

YEAR ON MARS IS LONGER THAN HERE

Paris, Feb. 22 French scientists have determined that a year on Mars is twice as long as on this planet and that the inhabitants there enjoy "the noblest delights of intelligence."

OHIO RIVER HAS A GREAT DISCHARGE

Greater Than Upper Mississippi and Missouri Combined.

Washington, Feb. 22.—In volume of water the Ohio river is the main tributary of the Mississippi. Its mean discharge, according to the records of the United States geological survey, is about 300,000 cubic feet per second, which is much more than the discharge of St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburg, New York, although the drainage area of the St Lawrence is nearly twice that of the Ohio The maximum flow of the Ohio is approximately 1,500,000 cubic feet per second—about 30 times the low-water flow

A comparison of records of flow of Ohio river with those of the upper Mississippi and Missouri shows that although its drainage area is but one-third that of the combined Mississippi and Missouri its mean and low-water flow is 1.3 times as great as their combined flow, and its maximum flow is 1.5 times as great. This fact is accounted for by the greater rainfall in the Ohio basin and by the general character of the region.

The Ohio basin affords many opportunities for storage, especially on the southern tributaries. From topographic maps of the geological survey covering part of the drainage area of the Ohio a large number of reservoir sites have been located, some of them of enormous capacity. Careful surveys would undoubtedly show many suitable sites for dams that would impound large reservoirs.

The magnitude of such a flow as that of the Ohio may perhaps be better appreciated if it is stated that a discharge of 300,000 cubic feet per second would in one day cover 595,000 acres to a depth of one foot.

POVERTY DRIVES CLERK TO ROBBERY

Debts, Debts, No End to Them, Sobs Postoffice Employe.

Cleveland, Feb 22.—Robert C. Sanders, for seventeen years an employee of the Cleveland postoffice, handling mail containing thousands of dollars, was honest for sixteen years and eleven months. Then he fell.

Sanders had worked his way up to an annual salary of $1,100 in seventeen years. He is married. Ten years ago a boy was born Three years ago a girl came. Ten days ago he buried his father, John Sanders, and the next day a seven-pound boy arrived. His wife yesterday crawled from her bed, in a nervous state, only to hear of the downfall of her husband.

Sanders pleaded not guilty before United State Commissioner Walther. His bail was fixed at $2,000 He said he would furnish bond.

"It was the second time I ever took a letter," Sanders said, his head dropping. He was in the detention room in the United States marshal's office after a night in the police station.

"Poverty drove me to it. Debts, debts, no end to them I've struggled constantly for the last two years to get even Some of them were very pressing Father's death, babies and household expenses taking nearly every cent I could make all these things caused me to weaken.

"The first time I took a letter was a few weeks ago and then again last night. During the seventeen years I have seen fifteen employees caught stealing by the inspectors And I have seen them, almost every one, go to prison. It's hard on the poor little wife. I guess I can stand it."

GREAT EARTH SLIDES IN THE CULEBRA CUT

Men in Canal Zone Are Alarmed Over Situation.

Colon, Pan., Feb. 22.—Two enormous earth slides in Culebra cut already have thrown 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth into the deepest portion of the Panama canal and threaten worse. Earth cracks promise still a third slide, which may assume even more alarming proportions.

The first slide was of about 250,000 yards, and took place on the east bank. It tore away a big section of the roadway ninety-five feet wide along the side of the cut and closed part of the drainage ditch All railroad tracks in the vicinity of the Pioneer cut will have to be relocated and graded anew.

Near the site of this slide the earth is cracked in all directions, and canal diggers fear a great earth slipper. The other slide on the west side of the cut, is upon the site of the great slide of two years ago In the words of the canal commission employees, it has "become active" again. Three quarters of a million cubic yards of earth and rock have already gone in, and the end is believed not yet.

Added alarm was caused here several days ago by the publication in a leading Panama newspaper of a report that the bottom of the cut had bulged up, owing to the pressure of the slides upon the earth walls.

GARDNER ARRESTED ON MORE SERIOUS CHARGE IN MYSTERY CASE

FRANK J. GARDNER ON HIS WAY TO THE ADAMS STREET POLICE COURT

Former New York State Senator Frank J. Gardner was rearrested on additional charges growing out of the alleged attempt to defraud Samuel E. Haslett, a wealthy Brooklyn recluse, out of his fortune. It is related in the new allegations that Gardner obtained Mr. Haslett's signatures to two wills and power of attorney with the knowledge that the aged man was mentally incompetent. These new developments followed a confession made by George Decker, who acted as nurse for the old man.

TAFT SUBMITS HIS MESSAGE

Continued from Page One.

dentally in January, 1911, and that it has now been extended so as to include 7,500 presidential postoffices, which includes practically all of the postoffices of that class. Preparations are also being made to establish the system at about 40,000 fourth-class offices. The deposits in eleven months have reached a total of $11,000,000, distributed among 2,710 national and state banks.

The Postmaster general recommends, as I have done in previous messages, the adoption of a parcel post, and the beginning of this in the organization of such service on rural routes and in the city delivery service first.

The placing of assistant postmasters in the classified service has secured greater efficiency. It is hoped that the same thing may be done with all the postmasters.

The report of the postmaster general is full of statements of the important improvements in the organization and methods of the postal service made since the last annual report and of tentative drafts of legislation embodying certain recommendations of the department which need legislation to carry them out.

One Disagreement.

There is only one recommendation in which I can not agree that is one which recommends that the telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail system. This presents a question of government ownership of public utilities which are now being conducted by private enterprise under franchises from the government. I believe that the true principle is that private enterprise should be permitted to carry on such public utilities under due regulation as to rates by proper authority rather than that the government should itself conduct them. This principle I favor because I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants. Of course, if it could be shown that the telegraph service could be furnished to the public at a less price than it is now furnished to the public by telegraph companies, and with equal efficiency, the argument might be a strong one in favor of the adoption of the proposition. But I am not satisfied from any evidence that it these properties were taken over by the government they could be managed any more economically or any more efficiently or that this would enable the government to furnish service at any smaller rate than the public are now required to pay by private companies.

"More than this, it seems to me that the consideration of the question ought to be postponed until after the postal savings banks come into complete and smooth operation, and after a parcels post has been established, not only upon the rural routes and the city deliveries, but also throughout the department. It will take some time to perfect these additions to the activities of the postoffice department, and we may well await them complete and successful operation before we take on a new burden in his very extended development."

Great Improvement.

I can not speak with too great emphasis of the improvement in the postoffice department under the present management. The cutting down of cost, the shortening of methods, and the increase in efficiency are shown by the statistics of the annual report.

One of the most important matters referred to by the postmaster general is the proposed fixing of new rates of postage for second-class mail matter. In connection with this subject, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Commission on second-class mail matter, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of the sixty-first congress, approved March 4, 1911.

The commission consists of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; President A Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard university; and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Association of Commerce of the city of Chicago, whose character, ability, and experience command for their findings and recommendations the respect and confidence of the congress and the country.

What Report Shows.

The report discloses a most exhaustive and critical inquiry into the subject of second-class mail matter after adequate notice to all the parties in interest Extensive hearings were held by the commission, at which the postmaster general and the second and third assistant postmasters general appeared and submitted formal statements presenting the various contentions of the postoffice department, together with all the relevant official data and evidence relating to the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail matter Certain of the leading magazines were represented by counsel, while various other publications appeared by representatives and were heard in oral argument or permitted to submit written briefs setting forth their respective reasons for opposing a change in the present postage rate on second-class mail. The second and third assistant postmasters general together with minor officers of the department, were critically cross-examined by the counsel and representatives of the periodicals, and all the various phases of the second-class postage problem were made the subject of a most painstaking investigation.

The findings of the commission confirm the view that the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail matter is greatly in excess of the postage paid, and that an increase in the rate is not only justified by the facts but is desirable.

The Evidence.

The commission reports that the evidence submitted for its consideration is sufficient to warrant a finding of the approximate cost of handling and transporting the several classes of second-class mail known as paid-at-the-pound-rate, free-in county, and transient matter, in so far as relates to the services of transportation, postoffice cars, railway distribution, rural delivery, and certain other items of cost, but that it is without adequate data to determine the cost of the general postoffice service and also what portion of the cost of certain other aggregate services is properly assignable to second-class mail matter. It finds that in the fiscal year 1908, the period for which the statistics for the postoffice department were compiled, the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail in the items of transportation, postoffice cars, railway distribution, rural delivery, and certain miscellaneous charges, was approximately six cents a pound for paid-at-the-pound-rate matter, and for free-in-county and transient matter each approximately five cents a pound, and that upon this basis, as modified by subsequent reductions in the cost of railroad transportation, the cost of paid-at-the-pound-rate matter, for the services mentioned is now approximately five and one-half cents a pound, while the cost of free-in-county and transient matter remains as formerly, namely, each at approximately five cents a pound.

Aggregate Cost.

Since the commission has determined that the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail is approximately five and one-half cents for matter paid-at-the-pound-rate and approximately five cents each for free-in-county and transient matter, without taking into account the cost of the general postoffice service and certain unassignable items of expense, it is apparent that the aggregate cost of all service performed by the postal establishment in connection with this class of mail matter is considerably above that amount.

The postal service is now, for the first time in years, operated upon a self-sustaining basis, and in my judgment this is a wise policy; but it should not be carried out at the expense of certain classes of mail matter that pay revenue largely in excess of their cost. It is not just that some classes of mail should be exorbitantly taxed to meet a deficiency caused by other classes, the revenue from which is much below their cost of handling and carriage. Where such inequalities exist they should be removed as early as practicable The business enterprises of the publishers of periodicals, however, have been built up on the basis of the present second-class rate, and therefore it would be manifestly unfair to put into immediate effect a large increase in postage

Potent Agencies.

That newspapers and magazines have been potent agencies for the dissemination of public intelligence and have consequently borne a worthy part in the development of the country all must admit; but it is likewise true that the original purpose of congress in providing for them a subvention by way of nominal postal charges in consideration of their value as mediums of public information ought not to prevent an increase, because they are now not only educational but highly profitable There is no warrant for the great disparity between existing postage rates on periodicals and the cost of the services the government performs for them The aggregate postal revenues for the fiscal year 1911 were $237,879,823.60, derived mainly from the postage collected on the four classes of mail matter. It is carefully estimated by the postoffice department that the revenue derived from mail matter of the first-class is approximately one and one-half times the cost of handling and carriage; that the returns from third and fourth class matter are slightly in excess of their cost of handling and carriage; and that while second-class matter embraces over sixty-five per cent of the entire weight of all the mail carried, it, nevertheless, yields little more than five per cent of the postal revenues.

The recommendations of the commission as to the postage rates on second-class mail are as follows:

The Recommendations.

First—The rate of two cents a pound on copies mailed by publishers to subscribers, to news agents, and as sample copies, and by news agents to their subscribers or to other news agents

Second—The rate of one cent for each four ounces for copies mailed by other than publishers and news agents; that is, the present transient rate.

Three—The present free-in-county privilege retained, but not extended.

The commission also recommended that the cent-a-copy rate for newspapers other than weeklies and for periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and the two-cent-a-copy rate for periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when mailed at a city letter carrier office for local delivery, be abolished.

As to the effect and adequacy of the proposed increase of one cent a pound in postage the commission says:

"Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals, or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed, after the rate is fixed, before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second-class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates."

A Cost System.

The commission suggests that the department "maintain an adequate cost system, so that the effect of the new rates may be closely observed and a proper basis may be secured for the consideration of any future proposals."

In these recommendations the postmaster general and I heartily concur and commend them to the early attention of congress. The proposed increase of one cent a pound in the second-class postage rate, I believe, to be most reasonable, and if sufficient time is allowed before the change goes into effect it should work little serious injury to the business of the periodical publishers, while equalizing, at least in a measure, the burdens of postal taxation.

William H. Taft.

The White House, Feb. 22, 1912.

MAN ENDS HIS LIFE IN A RESTAURANT

Minneapolis Resident Commits Suicide in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 22.—After listening to the orchestra in a restaurant play an affecting popular selection, a man whose initials were "H. C. F." and who is believed to have been a lumberman of Minneapolis, walked into the hallway and drained a bottle of carbolic acid. He died on the way to a hospital. On the man's person were found photographs of a girl member of a burlesque troupe that played here last week. There was also an unsigned note asking that the photographs be buried with him.

Fatally Scalded by Beans.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 22.—Joseph Hewison, 2, son of Joseph Hewison of Caldwell, Noble county, was cooked to death in a pot of beans during the absence of his mother. The baby climbed up to the stove and in peering into the boiling beans fell head foremost, upsetting the pot and covering himself with the contents. He died in an hour.

Made Sick by Candy.

Upper Sandusky, O., Feb. 22.—Mrs. G. W. Howey and three daughters, aged 8 to 14 years, were made seriously ill from eating chocolate marshmallows, purchased recently in Cleveland. Dr. Kenan found arsenic in the candy.

Dies In Penitentiary.

Columbus, O., Feb. 22.—With freedom only five hours distant, Lloyd Berry of Cuyahoga county, serving a five-year sentence for burglary, died at the penitentiary of tubercular trouble.

May Ask Foraker Next.

Columbus, O., Feb. 22. — Delegate Kerr of Jefferson county introduced a resolution in the constitutional convention inviting Senator Foraker to make an address, but no immediate action was taken on it.

Wreck Victim Dies.

Steubenville, O., Feb. 22. — Frank Beatty, 23, a Panhandle freight conductor, was fatally burned in the wreckage of a caboose in a rear-end wreck east of here and died several hours later.

POPE PIUS FORBIDS DUEL FOR HONOR

Count Pecci and a Commander Quarrel Over Card Game.

Rome, Feb 22.—Papal circles were greatly excited today over the prospects of a duel between Count Pecci, a nephew of the late Pope Leo XIII and commander of the papal Palatine guard, and Prince Alteri.

Pope Pius appealed to Count Pecci to withdraw his challenge, but he insisted that his honor must be vindicated. The challenge is said to have been the result of a quarrel over a game of cards in which the count lost heavily.

The seconds of the count and prince met this afternoon and read the papal letter forbidding the duel They announced that they hoped to effect a reconciliation.

SAYS VENUS MAY BE WORLD OF FUTURE

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22.—Venus may be the world of the future, according to Dr. John A. Brashear. And he added that if the many miles of canals really exist, Mars must have a big bank account.

SOME MEEKER NOTES GATHERED DURING WEEK

People Visiting the Village and in Vicinity.

Meeker, O., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Rev. T. J. Carey was called to Ada last week by the serious illness of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. James Washburn and children, of Waldo, spent a couple of days at the Washburn home, east of Meker.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pfeiffer and daughter, Esta, were Marion visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ducat were guests at the William Ducat home, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. June Sprague were in Marion, Wednesday of last week.

George Kennedy visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Washburn, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Emmons and H. B. Ford and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at the E. J. Ford home, near LaRue.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Parrish, of Marion, were guests of their brother, Anson Parish, Sunday.

Miss Wanda Hedges, of Marion, spent several days with her sister, Mrs. George Kennedy.

Miss Margie Cheney spent a couple of weeks with friends in Marion and Prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Morral were in Marion, Saturday.

Mrs. Mac Cookston entertained the Thimble club at her home Thursday of last week.

Mrs. F. M. Wood and Mrs. Ada James were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Williams, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis were business visitors in Marion Saturday.

John Webb visited friends in Kenton this week.

Mrs. William Redding, of Marseilles, was a visitor here last week.

Carl and Grace James, of east of Meeker, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forry and children, Josephine and Rudolph, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Thomas and children, Harker and Paul, were guests, Sunday, at the Mac Cookston home, south of Meeker.

Mr. and Mrs. Darby Hatfield and son, Burton, spent a few days this week with friends in Mansfield.

Mrs. Ella Kennel, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Kennel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kuhn and son, Kenneth; Mr. and Mrs. Harley Kuhn and son, Bernard, of Pleasant Hill; Mr. and Mrs. James Baker and son, Leslie, of near Agesta, were guests Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Smith.

The Epworth league will hold a social at the residence of Mrs. Alice Cookston, Tuesday evening, February 27.

The Mothers' club will meet in the M. E. church, Thursday afternoon, February 29.

WESLEY BURTON IS VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Breaks His Right Arm for the Third Time.

Martel, O., Feb.] 22.—[Special.—Wesley Burton met with quite a serious accident Sunday while throwing snowballs. He broke his right arm. It makes the third time he has broken the same arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson and family, of Caledonia, were entertained, Sunday, by Mr. and Mrs. William Neff and family.

J. W. Wilkins, of Mingo, was the guest of his son, Wilfred, here Friday and Saturday.

Clarence Rutherford left for Elyria, Monday, where he is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Garver were Marion visitors, Saturday and Sunday.

George Kohler is ill.

Mrs. George Heileman and daughter, Hazel, returned home, Saturday, after an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Homer Stone, of Delaware.

Mrs. William Whiteamire was a Galion visitor Saturday.

Revival meetings were closed at the M. E. church, Friday night. There were sixteen conversions.

Mrs. George Sharrock and daughter, Edith, were Galion visitors, Wednesday.

Mrs. Cassie Gandrel, of Galion, is the guest of her parents here this week.

Miss Clara Heileman was a Galion visitor last week.

Miss Clara Trevz, of Marion, is the guest of her brother, Charles, and family this week.

Kinsel Neff, who is employed by the Marion Steam Shovel company at Marion, was the guest of his parents here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lulu Trevz and son, Carl, are ill.

MUCH ENLARGED HOMESTEAD LAND

During January More Than 30,000 Acres Made Enterable.

Washington, Feb. 20.—During the month of January more than 30,000 acres of land in Montana and Oregon were recommended by the United States geological survey for designation as enterable under the enlarged, 320-acre, homestead act, and 23,097 acres previously designated under this act were reported to the secretary of the interior as not enterable and canceled as such, detailed examination having shown the lands to be susceptible of irrigation.

The total area on January 31, 1912, which had been classified by the Survey as enterable under the enlarged homestead act was 190,476,956 acres.

The best way to sympathize with some men is to shake them.

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TALKS CHARTER OF DEMOCRACY

Roosevelt's Address Before the Convention.

COLONEL FAVORS RECALL OF JUDGES

He Refers to Lincoln as a Man To Follow.

Ex-President Roosevelt Declares the Control of Trusts Should Be Administrative and Not Judicial—He Approves the Initiative and Referendum and Popular Election of Senators—Colonel's Speech.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt, speaking before the delegates to the constitutional convention of Ohio, today, discussed popular rule, welfare of labor, recall of judges and trusts. Mr. Roosevelt's address was as follows:

The Address.

Mr. President and Members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

I am profoundly sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to address you. You are engaged in the fundamental work of self government and are engaged in framing a constitution under and in accordance with which the people are to get and to do justice and absolutely to rule themselves. No representative body can have a higher task. To carry it through successfully there is need to combine practical common sense of the most hard headed kind with a spirit of lofty idealism.

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it." We professedly believe that the people have the right, the power and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare, that human rights are supreme over all other rights; that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people. We believe that unless representative government does absolutely represent the people it is not representative government at all. We test the worth of all men and all measures by asking how they contribute to the welfare of the men, women and children of whom this nation is composed. We are engaged in one of the great battles of the age long contest waged against privilege on behalf of the common welfare. We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money politics.

This country, as Lincoln said, belongs to the people. So do the natural resources which make it rich. They equip the basis of our prosperity now and hereafter. In preserving them, which is a national duty, we must not forget that monopoly is based on the control of natural resources and natural advantages and that it will help the people little to conserve our natural wealth unless the benefits which can yield are secured to the people. Let us remember also that conservation does not stop with the natural resources, but that the principle of making the best use of all we have requires with equal or greater insistence that we shall stop the waste of human force in industry and prevent the waste of human welfare which flows from the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the effect of what they do. We have no higher duty than to promote the efficiency of the individual. There is no surer road to the efficiency of the nation.

Power Is the People's.

I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I the less emphatically protest against any theory that would make of the constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well being. All constitutions, those of the states no less than that of the nation, are designed and must be interpreted and administered so as to further human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national constitution. Buchanan attempted the reverse attempted to fit human rights to and limit them by the constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the courts as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions and upheld the constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrongs. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong, who advocated and secured what was practically the recall of the Dred Scott decision and who treated the constitution as a living force for righteousness. We stand for applying the constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day. Let us bear in mind, you, and not Buchanan, was the real upholder and preserver of the constitution, for the true progressive, the progressive of the Lincoln stamp, is the only true constitutionalist the only real conservative. The constitution is successfully invoked to nullify the effort to remedy injustice it is proof positive either that the constitution needs immediate amendment or else that it is being unlawfully and improperly construed. I therefore very earnestly ask you clearly to provide in this constitution means which will enable the people either to amend it if at any point it works injustice and also means which will permit the people themselves by popular vote, after due deliberation and discussion, but finally and without appeal, to settle what the proper construction of any constitutional point is. It is often said that ours is a government of checks and balances. But this should only mean that these checks and balances obtain as among the several different kinds of representatives of the people—judicial, executive and legislative—to whom the people have delegated certain portions of their power. It does not mean that the people have parted with their power or cannot resume it. The "division of powers" is merely the division among the representatives of the powers delegated to them. The term must not be held to mean that the people have divided their power with their delegates. The power is the people's and only the people's.

Make Popular Rule Effective.

I hold it to be the duty of every public servant and of every man who in public or in private life holds a position of leadership in thought or action to endeavor honestly and fearlessly to guide his fellow countrymen to right decisions, but I emphatically dissent from the view that it is either wise or necessary to try to devise methods which under the constitution will automatically prevent the people from deciding for themselves what governmental action they deem just and proper. It is impossible to invent constitutional devices which will prevent the popular will from being effective for wrong without also preventing it from being effective for right. The only safe course to follow in this great American democracy is to provide for making the popular judgment really effective.

Lincoln, with his clear vision, his ingrained sense of justice and his spirit of kindly friendliness to all, forecast our present struggle and saw the way out. What he said should be pondered by capitalist and workingman alike. He spoke as follows (*I condense*):

I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor should this lead to a war upon property. Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

This last sentence characteristically shows Lincoln's homely, kindly common sense. His is the attitude that we ought to take. He showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and the rights of wealth.

Prosperity Must Be Distributed.

The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well being among our citizens. It has been well said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, and that from henceforth we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of prosperity. This is true. The only prosperity worth having is that which affects the mass of the people. We are bound to strive for the fair distribution of prosperity. But it behooves us to remember that there is no use in devising methods for the proper distribution of prosperity unless the prosperity is there to distribute. I hold it to be our duty to see that the wage-worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world, for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it. This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted as regards our national government that it is both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railways and telegraphs had rendered larger business organizations both inevitable and desirable.

The effort to restore such conditions and to trust for justice solely to such proposed restoration is as foolish as if we should attempt to arm our troops with the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals instead of with modern weapons of precision. Flintlock legislation of the kind that seeks to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and the effort, in so far as it accomplishes anything at all, merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. What is needed is first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interest of the people as a whole. We are a business people. The tillers of the soil, the wageworkers, the business men—these are the three big and vitally important divisions of our population. The welfare of each division is vitally necessary to the welfare of the people as a whole. The great mass of business is, of course, done by men whose business is either small or of moderate size.

Should Be Fixed Policy.

The average business man of this type is, as a rule, a leading citizen of his community, foremost in everything that tells for its betterment, a man whom his neighbors look up to and respect. He is in no sense dangerous to his community just because he is an influential part of his community, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are intertwined with the life fibers of his fellow citizens. Yet nowadays many men of this kind when they come to make necessary trade agreements with one another find themselves in danger of becoming unwitting transgressors of the law and are at a loss to know what the law forbids and what it permits. This is all wrong. There should be a fixed governmental policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do. It is absurd and wicked to treat the deliberate lawbreaker as on an exact par with the man eager to obey the law, whose only desire is to find out from some competent governmental authority what the law is and then live up to it. It is absurd to endeavor to regulate business in the interest of the public by means of long drawn lawsuits without any accompaniment of administrative control and regulation and without any attempt to discriminate between the honest man who has succeeded in business because of rendering a service to the public and the dishonest man who has succeeded in business by cheating the public.

So much for the small business man and the middle sized business man. Now for big business. It is imperative to exercise over big business a control and supervision which are unnecessary as regards small business. All business must be conducted under the law, and all business men, big or little, must act justly. But a wicked big interest is necessarily more dangerous to the community than a wicked little interest. "Big business" in the past has been responsible for much of the special privilege which must be unsparingly cut out of our national life. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrongdoing that there should be by law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an interstate business, much as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in interstate business. The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain or as it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than a trifling part of the governmental regulation of big business which is needed. The nation and the states must co-operate in this matter. Among the states that have entered this field Wisconsin has taken a leading place. Following Senator La Follette, a number of practical workers and thinkers in Wisconsin have turned that state into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice. They have initiated the kind of progressive government which means not merely the preservation of true democracy, but the extension of the principle of true democracy into industrialism as well as into politics. One prime reason why the state has been so successful in this policy lies in the fact that it has done justice to corporations precisely as it has exacted justice from them.

This is precisely the attitude we should take toward big business. It is the practical application of the principle of the square deal. Not only as a matter of justice, but in our own interest, we should scrupulously respect the rights of honest and decent business and should encourage it where its activities make, as they often do make, for the common good. In other words, our demand is that big business give the people a square deal and that the people give a square deal to any man engaged in big business who honestly endeavors to do what is right and proper.

On the other hand, any corporation, big or little, which has gained its position by unfair methods and by interference with the rights of others, which has raised prices or limited output in improper fashion and has been guilty of demoralizing and corrupt practices, should not only be broken up, but it should be made the business of some competent governmental body by constant supervision to see that it does not come together again, save under such strict control as to insure the community against all danger of a repetition of the bad conduct.

Control Should Be Administrative.

All business into which the element of monopoly in any way or degree enters and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly should be carefully supervised, regulated and controlled by governmental authority, and such control should be exercised by administrative rather than by judicial officers.

In emphasizing the part of the administrative department in regulating combinations and checking absolute monopoly I do not, of course, overlook the obvious fact that the legislature and the judiciary must do their part. The legislature should make it more clear exactly what methods are illegal, and then the judiciary will be in a better position to punish adequately and relentlessly those who insist on defying the clear legislative decrees. I do not believe any absolute private monopoly is justified, but if our great combinations are properly supervised, so that immoral practices are prevented, absolute monopoly will not come to pass, as the laws of competition and efficiency are against it.

The important thing is this—that under such government recognition as we may give to that which is beneficent and wholesome in large business organizations we shall be most vigilant never to allow them to crystallize into a condition which shall make private initiative difficult. It is of the utmost importance that in the future we shall keep the broad path of opportunity just as open and easy for our children as it was for our fathers during the period which has been the glory of America's industrial history.

In a word, the fundamental purpose must be to secure genuine equality of opportunity. No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. No watering of stocks should be permitted, and it can be prevented only by close governmental supervision of all stock issues so as to prevent overcapitalization.

We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man. We will protect the rights of the wealthy man, but we maintain that he holds his wealth subject to the general right of the community to regulate its business use as the public welfare requires.

Welfare of Labor.

We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. It is our prime duty to shape the industrial and social forces so that they may tell for the material and moral upbuilding of the farmer and the wageworker, just as they should do in the case of the business man. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm.

Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies or, failing that, by direct popular vote to provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work and to prevent overwork or work under unhygienic or unsafe conditions. See to it that no restrictions are placed upon legislative powers that will prevent the enactment of laws under which your people can promote the general welfare, the common good.

So much for the ends of government, and I have, of course, merely sketched in outline what the ends should be. Now for the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved, and here again remember I only sketch in outline and do not for a moment pretend to work out in detail the methods of achieving your purposes. Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that, while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance and, moreover, that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the constitution of the United States. Massachusetts has the right to have appointive judges who serve during good behavior, subject to removal, not by impeachment, but by simple majority vote of the two houses of the legislature whenever the representatives of the people feel that the needs of the people require such removal. New York has the right to have a long term elective judiciary. Ohio has the right to have a short term elective judiciary without the recall. California, Oregon and Arizona have each and every one of them the right to have a short term elective judiciary with the recall. Personally of the four systems I prefer the Massachusetts one if addition be made to it as I hereinafter indicate.

In the first place, I believe in the short ballot. You cannot get good service from the public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average workaday citizen. The crook in public life is not ordinarily the man whom the people themselves elect directly to a highly important and responsible position. The type of boss who has made the name of politician odious rarely himself runs for high elective office, and if he does and is elected the people have only themselves to blame. The professional politician and the professional lobbyist thrive most rankly under a system which provides a multitude of elective officers, of such divided responsibility and of such obscurity that the public knows and can know but little as to their duties and the way they perform them.

Direct Nominations.

I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. Not as a matter of theory, but as a matter of plain and proved experience, we find that the convention system, while it often records the popular will, is also often used by adroit politicians as a method of thwarting the popular will. In other words, the existing machinery for nominations is cumbrous and is not designed to secure the real expression of the popular desire.

I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by vote of the people instead of by indirect vote through an untrammeled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories, but with actual facts. If in any state the people are themselves satisfied with their present representative system then it is, of course, their right to keep that system unchanged, and it is nobody's business but theirs. But in actual practice it has been found in very many states that legislative bodies have not been responsive to the popular will; therefore I believe that the state should provide for the possibility of direct popular action in order to make good such legislative failure.

Recall of Judges.

As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

There remains the question of the recall of judges. One of the ablest jurists in the United States, a veteran in service to the people, recently wrote me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agitation for the recall as applied to judges. First, the administration of justice has withdrawn from life and become artificial and technical. The recall is not so much a recall of judges from office as it is a recall of the administration of justice back to life, so that it shall become, as it ought to be, the most efficient of all agencies for making this earth a better place to live in. Judges have set their rules above life. Like the Pharisees of old, they have said, 'The people be accursed; they know not the law' (that is, our 'rule'). Courts have repeatedly defeated the aroused moral sentiment of a whole commonwealth. Take the example of the St Louis boodlers. Their guilt was plain and in the main confessed. The whole state was aroused and outraged. By an instinct that goes to the very foundation of all social order they demanded that the guilty be punished. The boodlers were convicted, but the supreme court of Missouri, never questioning their guilt, set their conviction aside upon purely technical grounds. The same thing occurred in California. Nero, fiddling over burning Rome, was a patriot and a statesman in comparison with judges who thus trifle with and frustrate the aroused moral sentiment of a great people, for that sentiment is politically the vital breath of both state and nation. It is to recall the administration of justice back from such practices that the recent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power to declare laws unconstitutional the courts have become a lawmaking instead of a law enforcing agency. Here again the settled will of society to correct confessed evils has been set at naught by those who place metaphysics above life. It is the courts, not the constitutions, that are at fault. It is only by the process which James Russell Lowell when answering the critics of Lincoln called 'pettifogging the constitution' that constitutions which were designed to protect society can thus be made to defeat the common good. Here again the recall is a recall of the administration of justice back from academical refinements to social service."

An independent and upright judiciary which fearlessly stands for the right, even against popular clamor, but which also understands and sympathizes with popular needs, is a great asset of popular government. There is no public servant and no private man whom I place above a judge of the best type and very few whom I rank beside him. I believe in the cumulative value of the law and in its value as an impersonal, disinterested basis of control. I believe in the necessity for the courts' interpretation of the law as law without the power to change the law or to substitute some other thing than law for it. But I agree with every great jurist, from Marshall downward, when I say that every judge is bound to consider two separate elements in his decision of a case, one the terms of the law and the other the conditions of actual life to which the law is to be applied. Only by taking both of these elements into account is it possible to apply the law as its spirit and intent demand that it be applied. Both law and life are to be considered in order that the law and the constitution shall become, in John Marshall's words, "a living instrument and not a dead letter."

Justice between man and man, between the state and its citizens, is a living thing, whereas legalistic justice is a dead thing. Moreover, never forget that the judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. Of course he must act conscientiously. So must every other official. He must not do anything wrong because there is popular clamor for it any more than under similar circumstances a governor or a legislator or a public utilities commissioner should do wrong. Each must follow his conscience, even though to do so costs him his place. But in their turn the people must follow their conscience, and when they have definitely decided on a given policy they must have public servants who will carry out that policy.

Impeachment a Failure.

Keep clearly in mind the distinction between the end and the means to attain that end. Our aim is to get the type of judge that I have described, to keep him on the bench as long as possible and to keep off the bench and, if necessary, take off the bench the wrong type of judge. Under the conditions set forth in the extract from the letter given above I would personally have favored the recall of the judges both in California and in Missouri, for no damage that could have been done by the recall would have equaled the damage done to the community by judges whose conduct had revolted not only the spirit of justice, but the spirit of common sense. I do not believe in adopting the recall save as a last resort, when it has become clearly evident that no other course will achieve the desired result. But either the recall will have to be adopted or else it will have to be made much easier than it now is to get rid not merely of a bad judge, but of a judge who, however virtuous, has grown so out of touch with social needs and facts that he is unfit longer to render good service on the bench. It is nonsense to say that impeachment meets the difficulty. In actual practice we have found that impeachment does not work; that unfit judges stay on the bench in spite of it. Impeachment as a remedy for the ills of which the people justly complain is a complete failure. A quicker, a more summary, remedy is needed.

But there is one kind of recall in which I very earnestly believe and the immediate adoption of which I urge. There are sound reasons for being cautious about the recall of a good judge who has rendered an unwise and improper decision. Every public servant, no matter how valuable, and not omitting Washington or Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes mistakes; therefore we should be cautious about recalling the judge, and we should be cautious about interfering in any way with the judge in decisions which he makes in the ordinary course as between individuals. But when a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. We should hold the judiciary in all respect, but it is both absurd and degrading to make a fetish of a judge or of any one else. Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural: "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court * * * the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the courts or the judges." Lincoln actually applied in successful fashion the principle of the recall in the Dred Scott case.

Trust the People.

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for, by and of the people violently antagonize this proposal. They believe and sometimes assert that the American people are not fitted for popular government and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people;" that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government, and if it became the dominant position in this country it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self government and that in spite of all our failings and shortcomings we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule. If the courts have the final say so on all legislative acts and if no appeal can lie from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people.

The only tenable excuse for such a position is the frank avowal that the people lack sufficient intelligence and morality to be fit to govern themselves. In other words, those who take this position hold that the people have enough intelligence to frame and adopt a constitution, but not enough intelligence to apply and interpret the constitution which they have themselves made.

I do not say that the people are infallible, but I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to which, for their convenience, they have delegated portions of their power.

Just as the people and not the supreme court under Chief Justice Taney were wise in their decisions of the vital questions of their day, so I hold that now the American people as a whole have shown themselves wiser than the courts in the way they have approached and dealt with such vital questions of our day as those concerning the proper control of big corporations and of securing their rights to industrial workers.

THE EXPLOSION OF A GAS REGULATOR

Much Excitement Caused at Harpster Sunday.

Considerable excitement was caused at Harpster, Sunday night about 11 o'clock, when the gas regulator at that place blew up. The regulator had been placed in a little house and during the cold weather did not work properly. The superintendent of the Medina Gas company placed a gasoline stove in the house to prevent freezing. It is supposed that the regulator sprung a leak and, fire being in the room, an explosion quickly followed. The roar caused by the escaping gas could be heard at a distance of several miles. The village was without fuel and light Monday.

ARE MARRIED AT THE HOME OF THE BRIDE

Mrs. Gertrude A. Smith and Mr. Charles B. McManeman.

Mrs. Gertrude A. Smith and Mr. Charles B. McManeman, both of this city, were united in marriage by Dr C. R. Havighurst, of the Epworth M. E. church, at the home of the bride on Mary street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was witnessed by a company of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. McManeman. A wedding supper was served during the evening.

The bride and groom will make their home in this city.

BACK DOWN ON HOBSON CHARGE

Hay and Fitzgerald Apologize to Alabaman.

WORD COWARD TAKEN FROM THE RECORD

And Hero of the Merrimac Is Lauded Instead.

Plot To Let Alabama Control Iron Business of Country Is Seen in Plan of Underwood by Steel Men of Pittsburgh and Youngstown. Houses Passes Bill Revising the Chemical Schedule.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The epithet "coward" was quickly and painlessly removed from the reputation of Richmond P. Hobson, the "Hero of the Merrimac," in the house this afternoon.

After Hobson had fought for an investigation of the charges made against him on the floor by Representatives Hay, Democrat, of Virginia, and Fitzgerald, of New York, all of the offensive language used between the three was stricken from the record, mutual apologies were made, tributes paid to Hobson's courage and a general love feast held. In winding up the debate, Hay said:

"On Saturday last, in the stress and pain of debate, I spoke of the gentleman from Alabama in a manner uncalled for. I did use the word 'coward,' but I want to say that I never believed the gentleman was a coward and I never allowed the word to stay in the record. While I must continue to assert that what the gentleman said about certain features in the preparation of the army bill was not true, I do not believe that the gentleman intentionally stated that which he believed was not true."

Hay withdrew his remarks from the record and the incident was closed.

Fear Underwood's Plan.

Washington, Feb. 21.—That behind the pig iron schedule in the house steel bill lurks a plan of Representative Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama, to give Alabama a monopoly of the iron business of the country, was the assertion before the senate finance committee today of Joseph G. Butler, of Youngstown, Ohio.

Butler said that while at first pig iron manufacturers had looked on the bill as being for political effects, and that it would not pass, they now fear that it will eventually meet the senate's approval. If the Underwood plan to cut the tariff on pig iron becomes a law, he said, only Alabama can compete with the foreign product.

Butler urged the committee not to report the schedule favorably.

Senator Oliver, Republican, of Pennsylvania, also opposed the bill, and in doing so denied that the steel trust controlled more than forty per cent. of the industry.

Pass Chemical Bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—By a vote of 178 to 127 the house this afternoon passed the Underwood bill revising the chemical schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The vote was along strictly party lines, Republican progressives opposing the measure as "revision upward."

One Republican, Hanna, of North Dakota, voted with the Democrats. The bill was framed to raise the rates on luxuries, such as toilet soaps and perfumes, and to reduce the rates on medicines and like necessities.

JUDGE DAVIS ON THE DIEGLE CASE

It Develops That He Dissents from Others' Opinion.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—Although it was given out yesterday that neither Chief Justice Davis nor Judge Spear had voted in deciding the Rodney J. Diegle bribery case, it developed today that Justice Davis had voted against the affirmation of the lower courts. Justice Davis said:

"I assume that the jury may have found correctly upon the facts, but I do not concur in this judgment for the following reasons: First, misconduct of Assistant Attorney General Joe McGhee in argument to the jury and in direct violation of the statute prohibiting comment on the failure of the accused to testify; second, because I can not concur in the breadth of which it seems to be adopted by the majority, in the doctrine of enticement by the state."

THE REED RESIDENCE BURNS TO THE GROUND

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Reed Lose Their Home.

Martel, O., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—While Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Reed were attending church, Tuesday evening, their residence caught fire and was burned to the ground in a short time. Only two or three pieces of furniture were saved. The loss was covered by insurance.

A woman always takes time to guess who it is when the telephone rings.

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KLEINMAIERS.

When a woman says she believes every word her husband tells her, it's dollars to doughnuts that the honeymoon is still in its infancy.

This Week Only

Wash Day Goods Sale

Big reductions on all Tubs, Wash Machines ,Wringers, Washboards, Mops, Brushes, etc. Every house wife should avail herself of this opportunity. Come in, let us show you the big savings to you; get acquainted with our great value giving... See window display...

Best Galv. Tubs, 60 to 98c.

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SPECIAL MEETINGS AT TRINITY CHRUCH

Rev. C. L. Evarts Will Assist Rev. Walter A. King.

A series of special meetings will be begun at the Trinity Baptist church, next Sunday evening. Rev C. L. Evarts, of Boston, will assist the pastor, Rev. Walter A. King, in the meetings which will continue regularly each afternoon and evening. The afternoon services, to open at 3 o'clock each day, will be largely for the purpose of giving instruction to personal workers in Bible study, and Rev. Mr. Evarts will have full charge. The public is given a cordial invitation to attend the services.

Rev. Mr. Evarts comes to Marion highly recommended by the Ohio Baptist convention. He is also spoken of very highly by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, William Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavorers, and William R. Moody, of the Northfield Moody school.

Special music will be arranged in connection with the services, which give promise of much good.

A son was born, Wednesday, to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Guthery, of Cleveland. Mr Guthery is a son of Mr. and Mrs Joseph D. Guthery, of east Center street.

It's surprising how much people who write health hints for magazines don't know

MID-WEEK SPECIALS

Regular 8c unbleached Muslin, yd. wide, only	6c
Regular 10c dress and apron Ginghams, only	7¾c yd
Fancy Market Baskets	43c, 47c, 58c
Foot Tubs	20c, 28c, 35c
Galvanized Wash Tubs	39c, 49c 59c
10 qt. Granite Water Buckets	25c
Splint Wash Baskets	34c, 42c
Wire Nails, this week only	2½c lb
Copper Bottom Wash Boilers	89c, 98c
Clothes Pins, all you want	72 for 5c
Ready Mixed Paint, guaranteed, only	$1.20 per gal

Just received full line of the Red Band Brand Candy.

B. J. SNOW

COMMON PLEAS COURT KEEPS GRINDING AWAY

Mrs. James B. Guthery Is Given Verdict.

THE JURORS ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF COURT

The Suit of Thomas Hart Against Ignatz Bender, for Damages in the Sum of $7,500 was Tried Thursday—Some Notes from the Common Pleas Court.

Washington's birthday was not observed as a holiday by Judge W. F. Scofield, for he convened court at the usual hour Thursday and quickly disposed of a jury case when the jurors were directed to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Mrs. Jennie Guthery, wife of James B. Guthery, against Dr Francis M Baldwin. This was action to recover judgement for rent and the doctor failed to appear, although his attorneys, Mouser & Moloney, were present.

The jury was out just long enough to prepare the verdict, which was for $136.80, the full amount sued for together with six per cent. interest. The plaintiff was represented by Attorney Fred E. Guthery.

With the Guthery-Baldwin case out of the way, the same jury was selected to hear the evidence in the suit of Thomas Hart, of Newport, Kentucky, against Ignatz Bender, proprietor of the Bender hotel in the West End. Hart sues to recover damages of $7,500 as a result of injuries sustained, he alleges, through falling down a stairway at the Bender hotel in 1909. Hart claims that he suffered a broken arm and other injuries because of Bender's carelessness and neglect. The plaintiff was represented by Attorneys Crissinger & Guthery of this city, and McVean & Lamberton, of Louisville, Kentucky. Attorneys Mouser & Moloney are counsel for the defendant.

Wednesday, as stated in the Star, Judge Scofield confirmed the sale of the Grand Opera-House company's site on State street to the Elks for $15,000 and ordered the proceeds distributed according to law, but the sheriff is at a loss to know who the Grand Opera-House company is and will pay no money to any officer or stockholder of the company without a specific order from the court. He made this emphatic when Frank R. Salter and Henry Strelitz, both stockholders and officers of the company, called on him and asked him not to pay the money without a more definite court order.

According to the court's present order the sheriff is ordered to pay out of the sale price the sum of $589.18 to County Treasurer R. S. Dombaugh for taxes, $161.67 to County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter for court costs, $4,000 to S. C. Torrance, who loaned that sum to the company, and the remainder to the Grand Opera-House company. The sheriff will pay all but the last without a quibble, he says, and will pay the remainder when the court designates what persons are the authorized parties to receive it. Mr. Torrance, who is now dead, was the father-in-law of M. J. Sullivan, administrator of his estate and the principal owner of the opera-hous company's stock.

Carl McClain, indicted and tried for burglarizing the Strelitz clothing store, was found guilty as charged in the indictment by a jury, which deliberated half an hour in the court of common pleas, Wednesday evening. McClain made a poor witness for himself corroborating much of the prosecution's most important testimony. Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. Justice conducted the prosecution and Attorney John C. McNally was counsel for the defendant.

The jurors were O. C. Danner, J. L. Boulton, Henry Monahon, F. P. Berringer, W. J. Fish, William Seiter, Leo Schoechle, S. H. Grant, Henry F. Behner, F. A. Schraeder, J. E. Fetter and M. J. Hannegan.

A decree of partition has been ordered in the suit of William Ogden Martin against Orpha Hazel Martin and others. Perry Dowell, John Severns and John Gorenflo were appointed as commissioners by Judge W. F. Scofield.

An interpleader and reply to the answer of Fred Ruth and others in the suit of French Crow, administrator of the estate of Margaret Ruth, deceased, against Elizabeth C. Boor, has been filed by Attorneys Crissinger & Guthery in the court of common pleas. The court is asked for an order directing the plaintiff to pay to the defendants, as the legal heirs of the decedent, the funds in his hands. The defendants are Elizabeth C. Boor, Flora C. Ruth, J. W. Lehr and Mary Lill.

Attorney John C. McNally, representing Carl McClain, has filed a motion for a new trial. He sets up that the court erred in overruling the defendant's motion to compel the state to elect upon which count it relied to convict him, together with various alleged reasons of the usual grounds of error.

A suit in foreclosure was brought in court of common pleas, Thursday afternoon, by Joseph A. Miller against Catherine Haley, Daniel F. Haley, the Marion Building, Savings & Loan company, Vincenzo Nardini and Cecelia Nardini, through Attorney J. W. Jacoby. The property involved is located in this city. The plaintiff holds a mortgage of $109.82. The Marion Building, Savings & Loan company and Vincenzo and Cecelia Nardini are named defendants and asked to set up their interest in the property.

CHARGES ARE MADE AGAINST FATHER

Albright Sipes Is in the Jail at Mt. Gilead.

Making the startling revelation that her own father had made her a prisoner in their home in Morrow county and compelled her to submit to repeated indignities, nineteen-year-old Verdie Sipes wrote her brother Floyd Sipes, of this city, a pitiful appeal to be rescued from her terrible environment, with the result that Albright Sipes, the father, is now confined in the county jail at Mt. Gilead on an immoral charge preferred by the daughter.

Sipes insists that he is innocent and that his family has entered into a conspiracy against him. He was arraigned and held to the grand jury, Tuesday morning, and his wife brought an action for a divorce the same day, basing her grounds on the allegations made by her daughter.

Without friends or means, the girl says she was unable to get away from her country home until last week, when she secretly mailed the letter of appeal to her brother in this city. The brother at once invoked the aid of the Morrow county authorities and the father's arrest followed.

The man under arrest is fifty years old, and has a wife and seven children, six of the children living at home.

NUMBER OF VISITORS ENJOY THE PROGRAM

A Celebration Held by Pupils of Public Schools.

A number of visitors attended the exercises in commemoration of the birth of Washington in the local public schools, Thursday. Programs of a patriotic nature dealing with the lives of Washington and Lincoln were given and they were unusually interesting. Many of the rooms were nicely decorated with various patriotic designs.

In the High school a fine program was rendered. Two selections by the entire High school body under the direction of Earl C. Starbuck, supervisor of music in the schools, opened the program. Miss Dorothy Hume played the accompaniment. Dr. Henry Hartman introduced the speaker of the morning, Dr. Walter A. King, pastor of the Trinity Baptist church. Dr. King gave a splendid address on "Washington," and he was heard with close attention by the students and visitors. Following the address, the boys' glee club sang "What George Did," and gave "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," as an encore. A third encore was responded to with "Silly Willie." Miss Helen Zuck played the accompaniment at this time.

The schools were dismissed about 10 o'clock.

Maple Sap Running.

Cleveland, Feb 22.—These days of alternate temperature are starting the maple sap to run and farmers of the Chagrin Falls syrup belt are preparing for the tapping season.

Stroke of Apoplexy.

Caledonia, O., Feb 22.—(Special)—Mrs. Julia Moon, aged about eighty years, suffered a stroke of apoplexy in the yard at her home on Wednesday noon. The aged woman was found by her grand-daughter, Miss Eva Moon, who resides with her. She was unconscious and has remained in that condition since. She was badly bruised as the result of falling.

The Uhler-Phillips Co.

RED TAG SALE

The Final Clearance Sale of All Winter Garments

For two days—**Friday and Saturday**—we will "Red Tag" every winter Suit, Coat, Dress and Fur Piece. Every garment with the red tag price—means a saving of **at Least a Half**, sometimes less. Come and choose any winter garment at less.

Half Price Red Tag on every Winter Coat and Winter Suit

Buy Friday or Saturday and you will make one dollar do the work of two and sometimes three.

All Furs and Fur Coats

1/2 OFF

$25.00 Sets $12.50
$20.00 Furs $10 00

PLUSH COAT SPECIAL.
Only a few coats left at the special price, **$20.00**

Dresses At Red Tag Prices

Evening Gowns, Poplin Dresses and Serges. In fact, every winter dress at red tag prices from **one-third to one-fourth.**

Red Tag Skirt Special

One rack of Skirts worth up to $8.50, at **$3.49.**

On second floor many specials not advertised will be sold at

Red Tag Prices

Look for the Red Tags.

All Trimmed Hats, $1.00. — **One-Fourth Off All Sweaters.** — **Waists at special Red Tag Prices.**

The Muslin Underwear Sale

No let-up in the annual sale of well-made Muslin Undergarments. Did you buy any of the wonderful values we are selling at 25c. 50c, 98c?

25c, 50c, 98c

There are Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Combinations and Corset Covers. Every one of these garments are made under sanitary conditions.

Heavy Red Tag Discounts on Blankets

45c Single Bed Blankets **25c.** — Larger size Cotton Blankets **50c.**
Full sized Blankets, extra good, **75c.** — Heavy fleeced Cotton Blankets **89c.**

$4.98 Now Buys Long Winter Coats That Originally Sold Up to $25.00

All this winter's newest models, splendid garments of all wool mixtures, in sizes for juniors, misses' or women, choice garments these, just the kind that you'd buy in season at regular value. You can purchase one now for just one-fifth the early selling prices.

Finest Colored Winter Coats In the Store $6.98

None excepted, your unlimited choice any long winter coat in the store, now for $6.98. They are mostly the finer grades, plain colors and mixtures, that sold up to $37.50.

Lot $15 Caracul Coats Are Now Marked $5.98

That Wonder Sale of New Spring Dresses at $5.00

Added new numbers today to this already wonderful lot giving you the best $10.00 and $12.50 Spring Dresses for $5.98. Materials are serge, in blue, brown, black and red, a dozen clever new models, also black and white striped worsteds and diagonals. They're perfect in fit and finish and about half regular value.

A Great Sale Skirts

$4.00 Dress Skirts $1.98
$5.00 Dress Skirts $2.98
$5.98 to $8.75 Skirts $4.49

Skirt values far too remarkable to even attempt a description. A sale of 1000 brand new skirts, showing the correct spring models at about half regular value.

For $7.95 You Can Now Choose From Winter Coats That Sold up to $30

They are just the right weight materials for the coming season. Fact is they would be hard to distinguish from the new spring coats. Pretty mixtures in a variety of colors. $22.50 and $25.00 ones $7.98

The Finest Winter Suits In the Store $12.95

Some sold as high as $50.00. Black broadcloths, worsteds and novelty weaves. A really wonderful chance.

FRIDAY—Entire line 50c and 75c Outing Gowns for women, go for 29c each.
The $1.25 Outing Gowns, white or stripes, extra size, reduced to 69c.

Frank Bros. & Co.

The Uhler-Phillips Co.

WOOL DRESS GOODS

White, White and Black, Tan, Leather Brown, Navy Blue Serges.

Our entire Spring stock consisting of the white and colors as here stated are in and selling fast. Let us warn you that there is a great shortage of cream wool dress good.

Come in and see what we are showing in the newest materials.

The Uhler-Phillips Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

COURT DECISION ON OREGON LAW

Initiative and Referendum Is Up Once More.

THE SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO DECIDE IT

Claims That It Is a Matter for Congress.

State of Oregon Furnishes Test Case. Issues Presented in Appeal by Telephone Company Declared To Be Political and Embraced Within Scope of Power Conferred Upon Congress.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In deciding a case from Oregon, the supreme court of the United States declined to declare invalid laws of a sovereign state passed through the initiative and referendum.

The state of Oegon, where the popular theories of government have gone further perhaps than in any other state in the Union, recently passed a law taxing the gross incomes of certain corporations. The law was passed as a result of the initiative and referendum. The Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company, a corporation doing business in Oregon, was assessed. It refused to pay the taxes and was sued in the courts. The defense by the corporation was that legislation passed as a result of the initiative and referendum was unconstitutional. Judgement was awarded against the corporation in the local courts of the state of Oregon and the judgment was afterward affirmed by the supreme court of Oregon. The case came to the supreme court of the United States on a write of error to the supreme court of Oregon.

What the Corporation Contended.

The arguments that were submitted very early in the present term called out many questions from the chief justice and other members of the court, and resulted in colloquies that clearly foreshadowed the court's decision. The contention of the attorneys for the corporation was that legislation by the initiative and referendum was not a republican form of government such as is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. Other questions were raised, among them that the corporation had been denied the equal protection of the laws in that they were being taxed under a law passed by the initiative and referendum method while most of the other statutes of Oregon providing for imposition of taxes were passed in the usual way through the legislature without popular intervention; but the main controversy raged around the question whether legislation by the initiative and referendum is a republican form of government.

Question Up to Congress.

The court, in its unanimous opinion, read by Chief Justice White, held that the "issues presented in their very essence are and have long since by this court been definitely determined to be political and governmental, and embraced within the scope of the powers conferred upon congress and not therefore within the reach of judicial power. It follows that the case presented is not within our jurisdiction."

The decision in the case has been awaited with interest by the states that have the initiative and referendum, and there is great rejoicing among many folks from the west. Advocates of this form of government say the supreme court's decision will be of great benefit to them in their efforts to spread the propaganda.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following unclaimed mail remains uncalled for at the local postoffice.

Men—Fred Boyer, Dr. C. Bauer, C. M. Clendenning, Harry Christ, Truman Collins, Harry Hitchcock, Amos Hildebrand, Frank Hunner, Fred Jolliff, Thomas Jimerson, Charles Knapp, F. E. Lee, Giuseppe Lococo, D. L. McMurren, Arthur Miller, Arman H. Monahan M. G. Noye, Luigi Petinata, T. N. Reeves, Oscar Reid, Thomas Reeves, Rev. F. C. Roberts, H. E. Rechmen, Henry Stapleton, J. S. Vanmeter, P. O. Box 506.

Women—Mary Allen, Mrs. Etta Barracahs, Pearl Booth, Mrs. Ernst Berry, Cora Bucher, Mrs. Lizzie Campbell, Imo Green, Mrs. Helen Gibbney, Mrs. C. Johnston, Miss F. B. Johnson, Mrs. Lizzie Linzy, Rose McCoy, Mrs. Nettie Midlam, Jennie Nichols care Ed Galleher, Emily E. Prentiss, Mrs. Emma Porter, Mrs. Cynthia Phipps care R. V. Roller, Amelia May Platt, Mrs. William Reading, Grace Tatman, Armeatha Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Tuck, Katie Woods, Mrs. C. F. Wetzler.

Foreign — Antonio Paternostro, Giuseppe Lococo, Agosteno Bontempi, Giuseppe Lonbardo, Andrew Bellia, Santo Bivona, Baldassere Fabbino-fu Francesco, Mazzurco Giuseppe Di Angelo.

Notice—When calling say that mail was advertised.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

Zurich has a midnight curfew for automobiles.

TWO-HUNDRED POUND CAKE FOR A BANQUET

Daughters of the American Revolution Plan Big Dinner.

Toledo, O., Feb. 20.—When the Daughters of the American Revolution sit down at their banquet at the Hotel Secor tonight, they will eat or rather attempt to eat, a 200-pound cake.

The cake is 114 inches in circumference, three feet in diameter and six inches thick. It took 130 eggs, forty pounds of sugar, fifteen pounds of butter, twenty quarts of milk, sixty pounds of flour, a pint of vanilla, thirty pounds of icing sugar, and Anton Pickl, the chef worked twenty-four hours to bake this mountain of goodness. The ingredients cost $25. Special pans were made, and the monster was baked in four sections.

There is a George Washington cherry tree eighteen inches high in the center. The cake is covered with frosted figures carved out of the icing.

MRS. ALEXANDER HILL DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Death Comes Monday Morning, After Brief Illness.

Caledonia, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alexander Hill died at her home four miles west of here, this morning at 7 o'clock, after a short illness of pneumonia.

Mrs. Hill was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Seckel, and was born at the place where she passed away, in March 1852. She was married to Mr. Hill in 1872, and resided in the vicinity in which she died her entire life. She is survived by her husband and five children. They are Mrs. Earl Van Meter, of Santa Rose, Missouri; Lester Hill, of Bucyrus, and Delphos, Frank and Ray Hill, of near Caledonia. She also leaves three grandchildren, a brother, Thomas Seckel, of Caledonia, and a half-sister, Mrs. Josephine Faulkner, of Bucyrus.

RISKS HIS LIFE TO SAVE TRAIN

Engineer on Shifter Prevents Serious Wreck.

PENNSYLVANIA FLYER HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Quickness of Mind of Engineer Responsible.

Engineer of Yard Engine, Seeing the Passenger Train Rushing Upon Him, Does Not Attempt To Back onto Sidetrack, but Pulls Ahead at His Best Speed on the Main Track, Thus Lessening the Shock.

Middletown, Pa., Feb. 20.—The quick-wittedness of John Fraley, of Harrisburg, engineer of a shifter on the Pennsylvania railroad, today saved the famous eighteen-hour Chicago-New York flyer from what might have proved the third disastrous wreck on the road within ten days.

Fraley's engine was pushing a boxcar across the main tracks to a siding west of here, when he saw the eastbound flyer tearing towards him at sixty miles an hour. It was too late to get across, and the switch has closed behind him. To prevent a side swipe, that would probably have hurled the flyer off into the ditch, Fraley opened his throttle wide and started down the main track ahead of the passenger train. He did not get far with his maximum of thirty miles an hour, but it was enough to reduce the shock of the collision. The boxcar was splintered, both locomotives badly damaged and Firemen F. E. Lane and F. H. Copeland were injured, but nobody in the passenger cars was hurt.

"The only thing that saved us was the action of the shifter in pulling away," said Engineer Seitz, of the flyer afterward. "Fraley could have jumped and got away, but he stuck to his throttle and risked his life to save the passenger train."

Trainmen's Legs Broken.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20.—Pennsylvania railroad officials here received word today that four persons were injured when train No. 28, the eighteen-hour flyer between Chicago and New York, crashed into a freight engine and box car at Middletown, Pennsylvania, at 6:11 this morning. The fireman of the passenger train is said to have had both his legs broken, the freight fireman had his back sprained, a waiter on the Pullman had his hand cut and one of the boys on the Pullman cars had his hand hurt.

None of the passengers was injured, the majority of them being asleep and unaware that a wreck occurred.

According to information here, the brakeman in charge of shifting the freight engine and car threw the wrong switch shortly before the flyer came speeding along. The box car was smashed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lavender, of Cass avenue, are the parents of a son born February 16.

In China stags are raised for their horns, which are cut when soft and used in the manufacture of medicine.

CONGRESS GETS TAFT MESSAGE

President Urges Compensation for Workmen.

TAFT WOULD FIX POSITIVE SCALE

Outlines His Ideas in Today's Message

Only Case, According to President's Theory, in Which No Compensation Is Proposed, Is Where Injury or Death of Employe Is Caused by Wilful Intention To Bring Death, or in Cases of Intoxication.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Compensation for accidental injuries of railroad employes, in accordance with a fixed, positive scale, as recommended by the employer's liability and workmen's compensation commission, was today urged by President Taft as a legislative enactment in a special message to congress.

The message outlines a bill. Concerning it, the president declared that the theory was that each employe should be insured against injury sustained in his work, without reference to contributory negligence and without the common law limitation on the employer's liability.

The only case, according to the message, in which no compensation is to be allowed under the proposed measure, is where the injury or death of the employe is caused by his wilful intention to bring about the injury or death of himself, or another, or in case of intoxication.

"The details of this measure are most admirably worked out," the president declared. "They provide for medical and hospital service for the injured man, for a notice of the injury to the employer, where such notice is not obviously given by the accident itself; for the fixing of the recovery by agreement and if not by agreement, by an official adjuster to be confirmed by the court, and, if a jury is demanded, to be passed on by a jury.

Amount of Recovery.

"The amount of recovery is regulated in proportion to the wages received and the more or less serious character of the injury where death does not ensue, specific provision being made for particular payments for a number of years or for life. The fees to be paid attorneys are specifically limited by the act. The remedies offered are exclusive of any others. The statistical investigation seems to show that under the act the cost to the railroads would be perhaps twenty-five per cent. more than the total cost they now incur."

Three constitutional objections to the measure are pointed out by the president and dismissed as untenable. These were: That it did "regulate commerce;" that in compelling railroads to pay for injuries to employes it denied due process of law and that the right of jury trial was denied.

The greatest evil the proposed measure would destroy was, in the president's opinion, the multitude of suits under the common law, now clogging the courts and postponing through the law's delay, a final adjustment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL NOT TAKE ACTION

No Quo Warranto Proceedings for Klinefelter.

Because former Police Chief John W. Klinefelter has a suit pending in the Marion county courts, Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan will not file a proceeding in quo warranto for Klinefelter, it was announced Tuesday by Attorneys Mouser & Moloney and Crissinger & Guthery, representing Chief John F. McDonough. The suit was to have been filed by the attorney general Tuesday.

McDonough's attorneys declined to say whether they had talked to the attorney general, but gave out the statement that he will file no proceedings in quo warranto for the deposed Marion chief.

It is claimed that at the time the attorney general agreed to file quo warranto proceedings for Klinefelter, he did not know that the latter had proceedings pending here. Klinefelter, it will be recalled, enjoined the payment of McDonough's salary as a taxpayer, and the injunction was dissolved by Judge W. E. Scofield. Later the injunction was suspended until March 2 to give Klinefelter an opportunity to carry the case to the circuit court on error.

A recent circuit court decision in quo warranto, in a case which McDonough's attorneys claim is parallel to the suit pending here, was in favor of the present police chief and against Klinefelter.

An Italian Hurt.

Frank Laseta, an Italian employed at the Erie transfer, was the victim of a serious accident, Monday afternoon. A heavy piece of ice fell from above him striking him on the left side of the head in such a manner as to tear the ear almost wholly from his head. Surgical attention was given the foreigner, and he is now at the Marion hospital under the care of the company physicians.

Some people who tell everything they know don't have much to say.

BOLD BANDIT IS CAPTURED

And Jailed Within Few Hours After Holdup.

BRAKEMAN IS HELD FOR ROBBING SLEEPER

Relieves Passengers of Jewels and Cash.

Baltimore & Ohio Train, No. 1, Is Held Up Near Piedmont, West Virginia, by Lone Robber, Who, with Two Revolvers, Terrifies Pullman Passengers and Gets Valuables, Then Leaps from Train.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 20.—Within seven hours afetr a masked bandit held up Baltimore & Ohio train, No. 1, near West Piedmont, West Virginia, and relieved a number of passengers of their jewelry and money at the point of a revolver, Brakeman Becker was arrested, today, and locked up in the Keyser, West Virginia, jail, charged with the holdup.

The money and jewelry were found on Becker, it is alleged, by the police.

Little is known concerning Becker here by Baltimore & Ohio officials and employes. He boarded at Keyser, it is said, and his run was from Cumberland to Grafton, West Virginia.

Becker was arrested this morning at Forty Mile water station, nine miles west of Piedmont, by Lieutenant Kenny, of the Baltimore & Ohio police force.

Becker is Calm.

Becker was found calmly sitting by a small camp fire not far from the water station. He made no attempt to escape when he saw the authorities.

In his pockets were found $30 and three watches and a red bandanna hankerchief folded into the shape of a half-face mask. The police say the imprint of the man's nose was easily discernible in the mask.

Becker readily gave up the money and jewelry in his possession, but denied that he was in any way implicated in the holdup. He insisted that a tramp with whom he had spent the night had given him the stuff.

The Conductor's Story.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 20.—In speaking of the holdup of Baltimore & Ohio train, No. 1, near Piedmont last night, the conductor here, today said:

"When I first saw the bandit, he was opening the door in the rear coach of the sleeper. Before I could utter an outcry, he had entered, and, with a revolver in each hand, started firing at the roof of the car. The passengers became panic-stricken and he had them at his mercy.

"The man was very cool, and after placing one of the revolvers in his pocket, compelled the passengers to dump their money and valuable on the floor. He then gathered them up, and just as the train reached Altamont, he jumped off, and disappeared in the darkness."

Terrifies Sleepers.

While the train was going up the steep seventeen foot grade from this city to Cumberland, Maryland, the lone bandit swung onto the rear Pullman and entered the sleeper. There he drew the revolvers, and fired six shots through the roof, terrifying the passengers. Holding the conductor, brakeman and porter at bay with one gun, the bandit robbed sixteen passengers of their valuables. After securing the money and jewels, he leaped from the train just as it was pulling into Altamont.

As soon as the train came to a standstill, the crew gave the alarm. All the surrounding towns were notified. The Cumberland police immediately started working on the case, and a posse was organized and started searching the foot hills.

The "Contributors."

Among those who reported to the railroad officials that they had "contributed" to the bandit were:

Pullman Conductor E. C. Hubbill, $25 and gold watch; Porter Scott, $1.45 and watch; Elizabeth Flinn, New York, $13 cash and a $50 check; H. C. Chambers, Hagerstown, Maryland, $40 and a watch; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence, Hamlin, North Carolina, watch and fountain pen; A. S. Funkhausen, Hagerstown, Maryland, $2; Frederick Menz, Cincinnati, $48.50 and a watch; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bond, Chillicothe, Ohio, $20.

Other passengers refused to give their names or losses.

As a man grows older he sees something good even in his enemies.

EVERY MAN'S BODY HOUSES ANGEL GERM

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20.—In an address made before the Men's Bible class of his congregation, the Rev. John S. Willey, of Christ Methodist Episcopal church, declared that every man's body houses an angel germ.

ENDS LIFE IN THE DORMITORY

A Cincinnati Student Shoots Himself in Head.

THE BOY SCOUTS LISTEN TO POWELL

The Founder of the Movement Talks in Cleveland.

Man Paroled from Prison Last Week May Face Trial on an Untried Indictment—State School Commissioner Forecasts Bankruptcy of Many Schools of State—Columbus Watchman Has Fatal Fall.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 20.—Malcolm Errett, 21, of Cincinnati, a divinity student in the sophomore class of Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his room in the college dormitory. Overwork and grief over the death of his brother in Detroit a year ago is said to be the cause. Errett was a member of the Beta Phi fraternity and son of the editor of the Christian Standard, published in Cincinnati.

Baden-Powell Addresses Scouts.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—In an address to Cleveland Boy Scouts, General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, hero of Mafeking and founder of the British Boy Scouts, said: "The Boy Scout movement is the greatest force for rebuilding courage and manliness in the rising generation. Every boy ought to be a scout." General Baden-Powell is on a trip around the globe to meet the Boy Scouts of all nations.

Mackie to Face Old Charge.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 20.—County Prosecutor Pogue stated that he would cause John H. Mackie to be arrested on an untried indictment returned against him two years ago in Hamilton county. Mackie was paroled from the penitentiary Friday and married Saturday to Miss Nellie D. Tinkham. They are spending their honeymoon with relatives of hers in Geauga county.

Miller Forecasts Bankruptcy.

Columbus, O., Feb. 20.— Bankruptcy of schools in many sections of the state was predicted by State School Commissioner Miller if recommendation of the state tax commission for abolition of direct state levies were to be adopted as a state policy. He asked that Governor Harmon refrain from pressing the commission's report on the general assembly.

Fall Fatal to Watchman.

Columbus, O., Feb. 20.—For more than 12 hours, it is supposed, Joseph Tewell, 57, elevator man at the Odd Fellows' building, lay at the bottom of the elevator shaft before he was found by his son, fatally injured. He died in a hospital a few hours later, without regaining consciousness.

Found Dying in Alley.

Galion, O., Feb. 20.—A policeman discovered Edward Cronenwett, 37, unconscious in an alley near the Cronenwett home. The man never gained consciousness, but died some hours later of uremic poisoning. He was a well-known Democratic politician. He was unmarried.

Death Invades Church.

Lima, O., Feb. 20.—The congregation of the Epworth church was shocked when Lewis Kreiling, 73, took his seat, threw back his head and fell dead.

ROADSIDE FRUIT TREES PROFITABLE

Hanover Province in Germany Tries Out the Plan.

Attention is called in a recent consular report to the thrifty plan followed in the province of Hanover, Germany, of planting the roadsides with fruit trees, the product of which is sold at auction for the benefit of the local government, the revenue thus obtained going a long way toward the upkeep of the roads. Hanover has some 7,000 miles of country highways thus bordered. This year some of the roads yielded a revenue, from this source, at the rate of $595 a mile. The fruit is protected by law, and during the season of ripening the roads are patrolled by sharp-eyed watchmen, on bicycles, so that little if any of the fruit is diverted from its proper destination.—Scientific American.

MR. L. L. WILDMAN MADE TREASURER

Of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company, Succeeding McCollum.

At a meeting of the directory of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel company, Monday evening, R. C. McCollum, the reelected treasurer, declined to accept the office, and L. L. Wildman, of Wolcottville, Indiana, was elected in his stead. Mr. Wildman is a young man, a stranger to Marion, and the business, but takes that responsible part on the recommendation of the new manager, J. E. Marbaugh.

Mr. McCollum, who has been a Marion resident for seven years, and associated with Fairbanks business all that time, will leave Marion to accept a position as manager of a big importing house in Toronto.

RICHWOOD CITIZEN DIES OF PARALYSIS

David H. Kyle Passes Away Monday Morning.

Richwood, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—David H. Kyle died at his home here on south Franklin street, this morning at 3 o'clock, after an illness of several years of paralysis and complications. He came to Richwood twelve years ago from Radnor and was a retired family widely known over Union and Marion counties.

Mr. Kyle was a son of James and Elizabeth Kyle and was born at Radnor, November 15, 1844. He was one of twelve children, four of whom survive. They are Mrs. James Little and William Kyle, of Prospect; Mrs. T. J. Williams, of Richwood, and Hugh Kyle, of Osborn, Kansas. He is also survived by a widow. Mr. Kyle was a member of the Baptist church.

The funeral services will be held at the residence, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. W. M. Warjon officiating. Burial will be made at Radnor.

MRS. MARGARET BERRY DIES MONDAY MORNING

Death Is the Result of a Protracted Illness.

Mrs. Margaret Berry, aged seventy-eight years, wife of Robert Berry, died of dropsy and ashtma at the home of her son, Frenk Berry, of Bellefontaine avenue, Monday morning at 11:30 o'clock. She had been ill six months and her death was not unexpected.

The deceased was born in Waldo township, the daughter of Jacob Cosner, and had lived in Marion county all of her long life. She was a life-long member of the United Brehren church. A husband and three children survive. They are Oscar Berry, residing four miles north of the city; Frank Berry, of Bellefontaine avenue, and Harry Berry, of Barnhart street.

Mrs. Berry was a woman of strong Christian character and her death will be learned with sorrow by her large circle of friends.

JURY SCENTS A CONSPIRACY

And Indicts Railroad and Theatrical Men.

REBATES ARE GIVEN TO SHOW COMPANIES

Is the Charge Made in the Indictments.

Each Indictment Involves Separate Alleged Agreement for Transportation of Burlesque Companies Between Middle Western Cities. How Rebates Are Paid—Big Four One Road Involved.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The federal grand jury today returned four indictments against three railroads, two passenger agents and a number of theatrical concerns and their officers, charging rebates in the transportation of burlesque companies in mid-western cities by means of a scheme in which the railroads are claimed to have paid excessive prices for advertising on the theatrical programs.

Railroad Men Indicted.

The railroads and their officials indicted are:

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) railroad and Harry J. Rhein, general passenger agent.

The Michigan Central railroad, and William H. Underwood, general passenger agent.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad.

Theatrical Men.

The theatrical concerns and managers indicted are:

Rud Hynicka, of Cincinnati.

James B. Fennessey, burlesquer and theatrical manager of Cincinnati and Chicago.

The Houck Opera-House company, of Cincinnati.

The Enquirer Circuit company, of Cincinnati.

The Columbia Amusement company, of New York.

Conspiracy Alleged.

The indictments all allege conspiracy to violate section six of the act to regulate interstate commerce. The rebating scheme in them is described as an "agreement by the parties named to rebate to amusement companies and the burleque shows twenty-five per cent. of the fares of traveling companies, under the guise of excessive rates to be paid by the railroads for advertising in the theatrical programs of such companies in various cities."

Each indictment involves a separate alleged agreement for the transportation of burlesque companies between middle western cities.

Among the show companies named as having secured rebates of twenty-five per cent. of the fares through agreements are:

Bowery Burlesquers, Gay Masqueraders, the Troeaderos, Marathon Girls, Irwin's Majesties, Clark's Runaway Girls, Empire Show Girls, Broadway Gaiety Girls, the Ducklings, Tiger Lillies and Sam T. Jack's Show Girls.

LAMPSON ROAD PROPOSAL WINS

Provides $50,000,000 for Highways of State.

OLD RESTRICTION IS NOW REMOVED

Proposal Passes by a Vote of Seventy-Two to Forty.

After Several Amendments Are Inserted, Constitutional Convention Adopts Ashtabula Delegate's Bond Issue Scheme and Turns Down Plan of Direct Tax Levy of Delegate Stillwell.

Columbus, O., Feb. 20.—Good roads advocates broke into cheers when, after nearly two weeks of debate and hard work, the constitutional convention, by a vote of 72 to 40, adopted the proposal of Mr. Lampson of Ashtabula, providing for a $50,000,000 bond issue by the state, the money to be used in building roads throughout the state. The Lampson proposal is as follows:

"Provided, however, that the general assembly may contract debts and authorize issue of bonds to an amount, which in the aggregate shall not exceed $50,000,000, for the purpose of construction, improving, maintaining, repairing and rebuilding a system of intercounty wagon roads throughout the state; not to exceed $10,000,000 in such bonds shall be issued in any one year; and there shall be levied and collected annually, by taxation, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and provide a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity.

Determined by General Laws.

"Such wagon roads shall be determined under general laws, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the state.

"The provisions of this section shall not be limited or controlled by Section 6 of Article 12."

It is an amendment to Article 8, Section 1, which limits the amount of indebtedness the state may incur to $750,000, which has been the debt limit since the adoption of the present constitution in 1851. Before being adopted in its final form the Lampson proposal was amended by Judge King of Erie, Mr. Brown of Lucas and Mr. Harris of Hamilton.

The ballot was taken immediately after an amendment by Mr. Stillwell of Cuyahoga, which provided for an annual road levy of three-quarters of a mill until 1923, when the question of continuing the direct state levy should be refererd back to the people, had been voted down by 67 to 44. The vote was taken under cloture, after two hours of debate which followed the general drift of the previous discussions.

MOB KILLS NEGRO AND WOUNDS TWO

Lynching Takes Place in a Tennessee Courthouse.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Feb. 20. — Deprived of its prey in the first attempt to slaughter three negroes as they were being taken from the courthouse to jail here, a mob broke into the sheriff's office, where the wounded blacks had ben taken, and fired upon them. Still two of them are alive.

Evidence that the blacks killed Special Officer S. W. Everson of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad was so strong at the preliminary hearing that the three were bound over to a higher court. As they were being taken down the courthouse steps, the mob attacked the sheriff and six deputies, killed one of the blacks and badly beat the others.

They were hurriedly taken into the sheriff's office near by and the sheriff stationed himself at the door.

Reports sent out from the offices that the negroes were dead were not believed by the mob and the jail was stormed again. The sheriff was captured and one member of the mob broke down the door of the room in which the blacks were huddled and opened fire. Each of the wounded prisoners was struck. Evidently believing all three were dead, the mob dispersed. Later the two wounded blacks were secretly taken to jail.

It is said the mob, which was composed of not more than 20 men, was made up largely of persons from Nashville, most of them employes of the railroad Everson worked for. They were no masks. Governor Hooper has offered a reward of $500 each for the capture and conviction of the mob members.

The dead negro was Walt Greer and the others are Dave Neal and Green Bomar.

PORTERFIELD NAMED FOR DELAWARE OFFICE

Former Marion Catcher Is Given an Appointment.

Former Probate Judge E. Lee Porterfield has been named as postmaster at Delaware by President Taft. The friends of Mr. Porterfield will remember him as a catcher with the Marion baseball team in 1896, the team being a professional nine which represented the city very creditably.

The new postmaster has a great many friends here.

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CHEERS GREET EX-PRESIDENT

When He Arrives in Capital City Today.

ROOSEVELT HOLDS A HAND-SHAKING BEE

Police and Sleuths Guard Colonel in Columbus.

Deep Snow and Drizzling Rain Do Not Deter Roosevelt's Admirers from Flocking to Station To Meet Him, but Crowd Is Not So Large as Is Expected—Dr. Washington Gladden Entertains Colonel.

Columbus, Feb. 21.—Over 1,000 people greeted Colonel Roosevelt at the union station when he arrived at 9:55, today. Escorted by Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, Mr. Roosevelt was forced to tip his hat repeatedly as he made his way through the closely-packed crowd. Cheers greeted his appearance as he made his way. He held a hand-shaking bee after he entered the automobile. The spectators crowded closely around the machine and prevented it from leaving the station until a large part of the crowd had satisfied their curiosity.

Colonel Roosevelt was accompanied by R. D. Townsend, managing editor of the Outlook.

Crowd Comes Early.

The crowd began collecting early at the depot. J. A. Metcalf, Columbus merchant and ardent Roosevelt supporter, hired the Fourth regiment band and it enlivened the wait at the station with music.

Chief of Police Carter and a squad of plain clothes men kept the crowd in good order. Carter met Mr. Roosevelt when he left the train and acted as personal escort to Dr. Gladden's home.

There was no demonstration along the streets as the colonel passed by.

Four inches of snow underfoot and a drizzling rain caused Roosevelt backers in Columbus to shudder at the prospects of the "spontaneous demonstration" which the ex-president's managers in the state had planned for the strenuous one. But in spite of the weather, hundreds flocked to the station to get a glimpse of the visitor and the state house lobby was thonged with spectators long before the time of his arrival there.

Warm Reception.

Colonel Roosevelt's reception at the statehouse was an enthusiastic one. A crowd of several thousand people had gathered in the state house grounds and in the rotunda of the building. He was given a boisterous reception all along the line.

Walter Brown was the only one delegates to receive the colonel, but it was John D. Fackler, the Cleveland progressive, who received the biggest smile, and the longest handshake. The colonel also recalled Delegate E. L. Lampson, of Ashtabula county, who was in Washington during the entire Roosevelt administration. Delegate Beatty, of Wood county, escorted the former president into the convention chamber.

Hall Is Packed.

The galleries had filled early. Choice seats were occupied by Roosevelt supporters from all parts of the state.

It was estimated that there were over 1,000 persons packed into the convention hall when Roosevelt entered.

The colonel's appearance on the floor was the signal for the demonstration that lasted for several minutes. Cheers, the rebel yell, handclapping and the waving of handkerchiefs by the women all combined to make the greeting one of the most demonstrative ever witnessed in the house of representatives.

Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by President Bigelow. In his introductory Bigelow referred to the popularity of Benjamin Franklin. "His world-wide fame has never been surpassed by any citizen of this republic, save him who is our guest today."

The ex-president departed at this time from his prepared speech. The audience repeatedly interrupted with applause. He brought the biggest round of applause when he declared his belief in a pure democracy.

Mr. Roosevelt paid his respects in sarcastic terms of those "hero worshipers who could not see an issue until it was dead.

"I wish some people who pay ready-tipped loyalty to Lincoln would read what he said from 1852 to 1865 and then apply it not to dead questions but questions of today," he said.

Name Brings Applause.

The ex-president's mention of Senator La Follette and his work for progressive laws in Wisconsin brought enthusiastic applause. But a moment later when he said that the reason why Wisconsin has been so successful was that "it has done justice to corporations precisely as it has expected justice from them," there was not a handclap. He added: "It's always difficult to get applause for a sentence like that." Applause and laughter followed, and he smilingly remarked. "I thank you."

Mr. Roosevelt's utterances for a workingmen's compensation law, shorter hours for workingmen and better working conditions generally for both sexes was received with enthusiasm, as was also his declaration for the short ballot.

On Initiative.

Loud applause greeted his endorsement of the initiative and referendum. Departing from his written speech at one point, he said of the initiative and referendum. "If you make it too easy, you run the risk of hurting its usefulness by bringing a reaction against it."

The crowd gave him the hand when he declared for the direct selection of United States senators.

Throughout his speech, the familiar Roosevelt smile and teeth were much in evidence and every time he showed his teeth, it was a signal for applause and laughter.

Mr. Roosevelt omitted parts of his speech toward the end, after he had spoken more than an hour.

Raises a Laugh.

Citing the injustice of the courts in personal injury decisions, Mr. Roosevelt raised a derisive laugh by referring to a man injured on the Panama canal in government service. Not only was he denied relief from the government for his total disability, but he was deported, being an alien and likely to become a public charge, said the colonel.

At the end of his speech, Mr. Roosevelt posed for a flashlight picture on the rostrum with President Bigelow, Dr. Gladden and the reception committee.

Following this, an informal reception was held at which the delegates were introduced to him.

Father of Nine.

In receiving the delegates, Colonel Roosevelt was introduced to Delegate Donahey, of Tuscarawas county, who is the father of nine children. That fact was told the ex-president.

"That's fine. Give your wife my congratulations," said Roosevelt with a smile.

As Colonel Roosevelt was leaving the convention chamber, the crowd in the corridor of the state house demanded a speech. "I came here to address the convention because I felt it was a public duty for a man to render such assistance as he can in such an important work," said Roosevelt to the crowd. "All I have to say," he continued, "is that this constitutional convention must represent all of us. Not only you in Ohio, but all over the nation in an effort to shape a government so we will have general prosperity and rule by the people and on part of the people, so that the power exercised shall be in the interest of general society and industrial justice.

Blame Waiter for It.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21. Delegate Beatty, of Wood county, declared this morning that he would investigate the charge that hundreds of spurious tickets had been printed and distributed for the Roosevelt speech in the constitutional convention.

There were but 500 authorized tickets and half an hour before Roosevelt arrived at the convention, 1,000 people had crowded in the legislative chamber.

The committee on arrangements found that the head waiter at one of the big Columbus hotels had distributed tickets to all of the waiters in the institution. Judge Peck, who lives at this hotel, said he had left his tickets in the room yesterday and that when he returned last night they were missing.

Senator Beatty, with other members of the committee, will attempt to find out where the head waiter got his tickets.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

Who Addressed the Ohio Constitutional Convention in Columbus This Morning.

NERVY ENGINEER BRAVES BULLETS

Pushes Train Past Shooting Bandits.

SAVES PASSENGERS FROM THE ROBBERS

Holdup Men in Iowa Take to the Timber.

Rain of Bullets Pours into Engine Cabin of Chicago & Northwestern Fast Mail Train, but Man at the Throttle, Shot Through the Arm, Plunges Ahead, Defying Bandits at Side of Road.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 21.—Engineer David Mansfield was shot through the arm as he ran his Chicago & Northwestern fast mail, No 9, through a rain of bullets fired by five masked train robbers at Bertram, five miles east of here early today, and saved his passengers from the bandits.

The train from Chicago was due here at 2:30 a. m. As it approached Bertram the engineer slowed down to four miles an hour because of a track which was undergoing repairs. Evidently the robbers knew of this, for one of them with a lantern signalled the train to stop. Engineer Mansfield was suspicious of the signal and instead of stopping, opened wide the throttle. As the train plunged ahead, the disappointed robbers opened fire, one bullet going through the arm of the engineer as he held the throttle open.

When the train arrived here, every available man was rushed to the scene in automobiles and commenced a search of the fields and timber for the bandits. The passengers in the cars were frightened by the firing of the bandits, but no one was injured. No trace of the bandits has been found.

Engineer Mansfield fainted from loss of blood after he stopped his train at the local station.

MORRIS E. BARKS DIES IN A HOSPITAL

Mr. and Mrs. Orley Barks Lose Infant Son.

Morris Epley Barks the four-days-old son of Mr and Mrs Orley Barks, died of inanition at the Marion City hospital, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Short funeral services were held at the J. S. Rayl home No 240 Pearl street, Wednesday at 3 o'clock, Rev. E. L. Weatherway officiating. Interment was made in the Marion cemetery.

Some of us are born foolish and never outgrow it.

ROBBED ON THE GAY WHITE WAY

Holdup Men Grow Bolder in New York City.

YOUNG ARTIST IS LATEST VICTIM

Is Beaten into Unconsciousness on Busy Street.

Victim Is Tumbled Out of Taxicab, Bleeding from Injuries, and Hustled to Hospital, Where He Gives Police Description of His Assailants—Police Are Unable To Locate the Bandits.

New York, Feb. 21.—Mistaken for the scion of a wealthy house, who had blazed a path along the "Gay White Way" with empty wine bottles, displaying each time he paid the check the proverbial roll that would choke a horse, Robert S. Schearer, a young artist, was the victim early today of the taxicab bandits, who have terrorized this city for a fortnight.

Schearer was hustled into a taxicab near Forty-Second street and Broadway by two men who had become acquainted with him in an all-night restaurant. They went through him while in the cab, taking a watch and $30 and, disappointed that they had not secured the thousands they expected, and apparently realized that they had mistaken their victim, they beat him into unconsciousness and tumbled him into the street.

Schearer was found by the police and patrolled to Bellevue hospital. He will recover.

Police Are Puzzled.

He gave a good description of his assailants and in many respects it agreed with that of the men who last week beat two bank messengers unconscious and stole $25,000 from them.

The holdup and assault was particularly daring, taking place while the cab was running along streets frequented by midnight loiterers.

But the police have been unable to find any one who saw Schearer enter the cab or who heard his struggle when he tried to escape.

The police at first made an attempt to cover up the crime by entering in the blotter that Schearer was suffering from alcoholism. His friends, however, say he never drank and the hospital authorities said he was perfectly sober when taken there.

NERVY ENGINEER BLIZZARD GRIPS WESTERN CITIES

A Deep Snow Blocks Railroad Traffic in West.

FEAR EXPRESSED FOR LIVESTOCK

Loss in Texas and Kansas Said To Be Great.

High Wind Accompanies Snowfall and Drifts Make Country Roads Impassable—Wire Communication Practically Paralyzed—Toledo Is in Grip of Big Snowstorm—Street Car Traffic Badly Crippled.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—The entire southwest is today in the grip of the worst blizzard of the winter. A foot of snow had fallen in St. Louis and throughout Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma this morning and was still falling steadily. The storm extends down to the Panhandle section of Texas. The temperature in southern Texas dropped overnight from seventy degrees to below freezing. All trains are from two to five hours late. Wire communication is practically paralyzed. In the larger cities business was almost at a standstill.

In St. Louis and Kansas City the streets were blocked with snow and heavy hauling was impossible. Street car traffic was completely demoralized.

Roads Impassable.

Throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, it is feared the loss to livestock will be great. Roads are impassable and the livestock caught on the ranges can not be reached.

A high wind, accompanied the storm in Oklahoma and Texas, unroofing buildings and drifting the snow into railroad cuts and blocking traffic.

With the disastrous fire ranging in Houston, it was impossible for the city to summon outside aid because of crippled wire conditions. Nearby towns did not hear of the fire for several hours and the press associations were unable to get into direct communication with Texas points until almost noon.

Severe in Toledo.

Toledo, O., Feb. 21.—The storm that broke upon the city and environs at an early hour this morning is one of the severest in years. A veering wind blew at from thirty-eight to forty-five miles an hour.

The drifting snow that accompanied the storm has stopped nearly all street car traffic. The snow is five feet deep in places. Telegraph, telephone, railroad and interurban lines are also badly crippled.

Many local industries are paralyzed because workers can not get to shops and stores.

Public Sale.

Monday March 4, at 1 p. m. G. B. Smeltzer and C. W. Simpson will hold a joint sale of farm stock and implements on the Frank Gooding farm, 6 miles south of Marion.

Two driving horses; 4 cattle; 2 brood sows, 150 bu. seed potatoes, 25 different varieties; 14 ton good timothy hay in mow and a big line of farm implements. J. A. Reed, Auct. wky.

Two More in the Race.

J. D. Chard, Democrat, of Green Camp, and J. C. Messenger, Republican, of Caledonia, have taken out the necessary papers with the board of elections asking for the nomination for commissioner at the spring primaries.

HOUSTON, TEXAS SWEPT BY FIRE

More Than 200 Buildings Are Burned to Ground.

LOSS ESTIMATED TO BE $6,0000,000

Hundreds of People Rendered Homeless by Fire.

Firemen, Citizens and Railroad Men Combine To Fight Flames, Which Rage from 2:30 This Morning. Dynamite Is Used and Fire Is Subdued as Result—Cotton and Lumber Companies Big Losers.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 21.—Fanned by a thirty-five mile gale, a fire starting in a small two-story hotel on Hardy street, in South Houston, today raced through the residence, wholesale and factory districts of the town, sweeping everything before it. Churches, residences, schoolhouses, factories and warehouses were destroyed by the flames, while thousands of persons were rendered homeless. At noon, today, the loss was estimated at $6,000,000. The burned area covers fifty-seven city blocks.

This afternoon every effort was being made to care for the homeless.

As the fire spread rapidly from the district along the Southern Pacific tracks toward the residence section, police rushed into homes and warned the inmates to flee. Several times the firemen believed they had the blaze under control, only to find that the high wind had carried burning embers blocks from the district in which they were working and started the blaze anew. As a last resort, huge charges of dynamite were placed under the building in the path of the flames and their headway was thus checked.

Many Homes Destroyed.

Over 300 homes were destroyed before the fire was brought under control and while the firemen were endeavoring to check the spread of the flames, a detail of police gathered women and children together and piloted them toward places of safety. Residents of the burned district were routed out without being given even a chance to dress. Their household goods were totally destroyed and many were cared for this afternoon, who had been forced to flee clad only in their night attire. Measures to relieve any possible suffering were at once taken by the city commissioners and under the direction of Major Baldwin H. Rice a house-to-house canvass of the remaining section of the town was made for all who might need aid as a result of the disaster.

The Early Scenes.

The fire was first discovered at 12:40 a. m. By the time the fire department reached the scene the small hotel and two adjoining houses were practically destroyed.

The burned district is bounded by Opelouses, Telret, Hardy and Hill streets. The fire, apparently toying with its victims, made all manner of freakish plays. It skipped entirely over Sims street.

The factories burned are: McFadden Southern Express company, and warehouse company; Dewbros Syrup mill; Hewston & Liggitt company, Rogers Paint company, Magnolia Compress company, Hudson Pencil company, Houston Packing company, Standard compress; Cooperative Manufacturing company and the Acme mill.

So far as known no one was injured in the fire.

Fire Is Subdued.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 21.—After the most desperate struggle in the history of the city, firemen, aided by thousands of citizens and a force of explosive experts from the Southern Pacific railway, at 10 o'clock today got under control a fire that for hours threatened the entire city.

More than 200 buildings, including residences, factory buildings and churches, were burned. The majority of them, were small structures occupied by railroad men and other workers and their families. Some estimates put the loss as high as $2,000,000.

The fire was fanned by a thirty-mile an hour wind, which sent burning embers far in advance of the main body of the blaze and to this fact was due the failure of the firemen to control the blaze.

Dynamite Used.

It was not until after a block of houses in the direct path of the flames had been dynamited that the firemen got the situation in hand. The area burned over adjoins the yards of the Southern Pacific railway.

Cotton warehouses and loaded cars were destroyed. It was this that brought the loss up, as most of the houses that were burned were lightly constructed and their contents not comparatively very valuable. The path of the fire ranged from five to nine blocks in width.

The heaviest losers are the McFadden compress and the Cleveland compress, both of which were filled with cotton; the big plant of Ed H. Harrell Lumber company, including mills and yards and St. Patrick's Catholic church parish. The church and school adjoining were destroyed.

Burn Like Tinder.

A number of factory buildings, filled with inflammable material, burned like so much tinder. Churches and schoolhouses also were consumed. The following is a partial list of factories destroyed or damaged by the flames.

Ed. H. Harrell Lumber company mills and yard, covering three blocks; Cooperative Manufacturing company, Dew Brothers' Syrup mill, Acme mill, Houston Packing company, Standard compress, Houston & Liggett Lumber company, Magnolia compress, Rogers Paint company, and Houston's Pencil factory.

The fire spread across the Southern Pacific yards, where a number of laden box cars caught and were quickly consumed. When it was seen that the fire was beyond control the firemen resorted to dynamite to clear a space ahead of the flames.

TRAINMAN KILLED IN TUNNEL CRASH

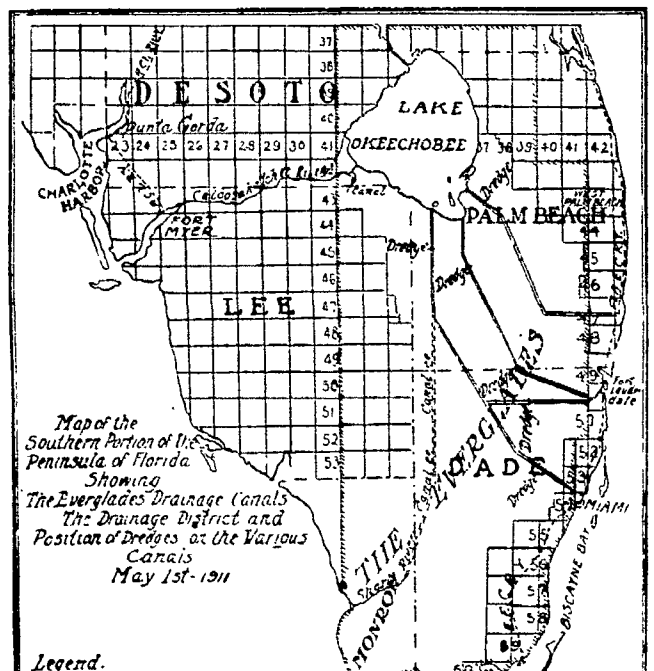
Four Men Are Dead and Wreck Is Burning.

North Adams, Mass., Feb. 21.—Four trainmen are dead and the Hoosac tunnel is choked with burning debris as the result of a collision between an eastbound Boston & Maine passenger train and a string of freight cars. It is more than probable that the tracks will not be cleared for two days sufficiently to permit the resumption of traffic through the mountain.

The men known to be dead are Archie L. Simonds of Williamstown, engineer of the passenger electric locomotive, and Henry Gregg, his fireman. It is also thought that Luther Davis of Greenfield, who was on the locomotive for the purpose of learning to operate it, and a brakeman named Kent from the freight train, were either killed or burned to death, as their bodies have not been found.

Juarez, Mex., claims to be the only city in the world in which the direction and control of the city parks have been turned over completely to women, a board of eight women managers having exclusive control over them.

INVESTORS ASK INFORMATION ON FLORIDA EVERGLADES.


DESOTO
LAKE
OKEECHOBEE
PALM BEACH
LEE
DADE
Punta Gorda
FORT MYER
CHARLOTTE HARBOR
MIAMI
Map of the Southern Portion of the Peninsula of Florida Showing The Everglades Drainage Canals The Drainage District and Position of Dredges on the Various Canals May 1st 1911
Legend.
Proposed Canals, Now Under Contract Shown Thus:
Excavated Canals shown Thus
Boundary of Drainage District Shown Thus:
Railroads shown Thus: County Lines Thus:

Are the swampy Everglades of Florida to be made into lands that will bloom with fruits and flowers and yield crops that will be profitable to farmers? Many persons throughout this country who have purchased tracts of these lands, depending on the representations made to them that drainage will reclaim them, are asking this question.

Parts of the great swamp are being drained, but much land is sold by dishonest companies. The government reports show that some of the land sold will undoubtedly be fit for cultivation in a short time. This is the land sold by the honest companies, who have made vast improvements in drainage. Other thousands of acres have been sold that will not be fit for cultivation for perhaps half a century.

TORNADO TAKES TOLL OF EIGH

Fifty Persons Are Injured Louisiana.

CABINS OF NEGROES ARE DEMOLISH

Shreveport Suffers Grea from Storm.

City Proper Escapes Serious Dam but Outskirts Feel Force of Tornado—Worst Blizzard in Y Sweeps Over Western and So western States—Snowdrifts B Trains in Texas.

Shreveport, La., Feb. 21.—E persons are dead and about 50 jured as the result of a tor which swept through the wes outskirts of the city. All the are negroes, with the exception the 2-months-old baby of A. J. heim, whose home was demoli The baby's body was found a l from the Manhiem residence.

A number of negro cabins wer stroyed in the outskirts of the and on nearby plantations.

The tornado approached Sh port from the southwest, sweepi path through two negro sections crossing Red river, struck two tations where negro cabins, l and outhouses were destroyed the city proper no damage was

Blizzard Is Raging.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Blizzards the southwest and northwest moving rapidly toward the At coast. Streetcars were blocke St. Louis by a blinding snow, v continues falling.

Snow has fallen in Colorado the Rocky mountain region, and and snow is reported in the T panhandle and Oklahoma and s ern Kansas. Bad weather with and cold prevailed all over sou Missouri.

The worst blinding snowstor five years is raging in the south In southern Oklahoma the sno driven by a strong wind and is the cuts on the railroads full o snow. Cattle will suffer much plains and in the feeding pens.

According to the records ke the government fish hatche Neosho, Mo., the snow which been falling there is the great at least 16 years. With the tem ture at 28 above zero, the wi at Neosho has reached 16 inche continues to fall.

BUTTER AND EG PROBE START

Broadest Ever Undertake New York City.

PROSECUTIONS ARE LIKELY TO FOL

Speculators in Necessari Life Involved.

Prosecutor Tells Court That I pects To Prove That New Mercantile Exchange Fixes trary Prices for Butter and Sold in Metropolis—Other To Be Probed Also.

New York, Feb. 20.—The est court investigation evo dertaken in this city an fraught with intimate conseq to the ultimate consumer started before Magistrate this afternoon.

Sitting as a committing trate, Murphy began an into the high cost of the nece of life, and it was announce as the result of his probe, t trict attorney hoped to be bring criminal prosecutions a majority of the speculators ter and eggs, vegetables, mea market products generally.

The inquiry will last more month.

Today's proceedings were entirely to the butter and eg of the high cost of living. are 150 possible defendants sistant District Attorney D announced that he intended a number of these individ prove his case.

The prosecutor told Mag Murphy that he expected to that the New York Mercan change fixed arbitrary pric butter and eggs sold in th that the law of supply and was violated by the member when there was an over-ab of the product offered for sale bought up by the exchange fixed the prices and sent cold storage to be brought small lots when it could be m without breaking prices.

It doesn't console a woman her that wrinkles are the dim second childhood.

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